THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 67. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ANOTHER REBEL MASSACRE.

Unionists Murdered in Platte City, Missouri, by Rebels—The Town Held by the Latter, who Swear no Loyal Man Shall Live in It.

LEAVENWORTH, September 17.—A bloody and fearful tragedy occurred at Platte City, Mo., on Saturday last. The Radical Convention assembled at the church in Platte City on that day. There were about 100 men, including visiting delegations. The Convention put in nomination a full ticket, and adjourned about 4 o'clock P. M. Just before adjournment the Rebels brought a band of music upon the street, which played "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag," etc., and soon gathered about them a large crowd of armed men.

A Union man, Thomas Dunnigan, being very noisy upon the street, the Sheriff went to him and was in the act of quieting him, when a constable named Callahan, of notorious Rebel record, came up with a posse of men and pointed out Dunnigan, who stood beside the Sheriff, saying, "There he is—take him," or words to that effect. Immediately the Rebels, who had assembled to the number of four hundred, commenced firing upon every Union man upon the street. Four were instantly killed and a large number wounded. The bushwhackers drove the Union men out of the town, and four hundred Rebels now hold possession of it. A Mr. Heath visited Platte City to get his brother's body, but was not allowed to take it away. They gave him a pass to get out of town through their picket lines.

The first shot was fired by a Rebel constable upon a drunken unarmed Unionist. Members of the Convention who had left, hearing the shooting, returned to Platte City, and while riding through the streets were fired upon from the windows of houses and saloons. Many horses were shot from under the delegates. Four men were killed and twelve wounded. The extras caused great excitement here. Governor Fletcher has been telegraphed to. He will be at Weston to-morrow to attend a mass meeting there. The Unionists have all been driven to Weston. The Rebels are all around, and swear no Unionist shall remain in Platte City.

Another Account.

ST. LOUIS, September 17.—The *Democrat's* (Leavenworth) special says that after the adjournment of the Platte County Radical Convention at Platte City, Mo., on Saturday, a drunken Union soldier named Dunnegan made some noise on the street, and flourished a pistol about. Sheriff Ogden took his pistol away and told him to keep quiet, which he did. A short time afterwards a returned Rebel named Callahan, with a posse of ten men, demanded the surrender of Dunnegan. A scuffle ensued, and pistols were freely used, resulting in the death of three or four, and the wounding of eight or ten men.

A number of delegates who had started home, hearing firing, returned to town, and were fired on by Callahan's party, and had several of their horses killed under them. Callahan fired twice at one delegate, who was lying under his wounded horse, and was fired at in return and killed. The latest accounts say that several hundred armed Rebels hold Platte City, and have driven all the Union men out of town, and swear they shall not return. Great excitement exists. Governor Fletcher has been applied to for force to put down the mob. All the accounts agree that Dunnegan was unarmed when Callahan's party attacked him.

CANADA.

General Meade in Toronto—Attentions from the Canadian Military Authorities.

TORONTO, C. W., September 17.—General Meade and staff arrived at Kingston on Saturday, and in company with Captain Vincent visited Fort Henry. He inspected the fortifications and reviewed the troops. In the evening he held a levee at the Burnett House. He left at 3 o'clock in the British gunboat *Huron* for Ogdensburg, placed at his service by the commandant, Colonel Gibbon.

General Meade in Montreal.

MONTREAL, September 17.—General Meade, Colonel George Meade, Colonel Biddle, and Major Buchanan arrived in this city to-day, and put up at the St. Lawrence Hall. He comes down from the west of Canada. The General will be well received here for his faithful execution of his duty during the late attack upon Canada. The weather is rainy, otherwise there would be a review in honor of the General.

The Fenian Alarm—Defensive Operations—A Storm—Destruction of Crops.

MONTREAL, C. E., September 17.—A large force is to be put in camp about St. Johns, on the Richelieu river, to meet any sudden movement from the direction of Malone. It is surmised that the Fenians are about concentrating from Ogdensburg to Malone. The steamer *Moravian* brings out 300 men, mostly artillery. This is the first of the reinforcements. The cavalry will not be due until the 22d, and will not be efficient until the 10th proximo.

The cold of the past few days culminated last night in a perfect storm. Rain fell from 8 o'clock P. M. till a late hour this morning in torrents in Toronto. The streets in many places are partially flooded, and one merchant in St. Paul street has been compelled, through cellar inundation, to remove his goods to an upper story. Apprehensions of a total destruction of crops in the vicinity of the city are entertained, and the worst fears in this respect for the country generally are felt.

THE HOBOKEN BANK SWINDLE.

Arrest of the Vice-President of the North River Bank of Hoboken.

G. W. Chadwick, Vice-President of the North River Bank of Hoboken, was arraigned before Judge Brady, in the Common Pleas, to-day, on the complaint of Horace Partridge.

The prosecutor sets forth that about the end of May, 1866, a stranger called at the plaintiff's store for the purpose of buying some gold watches valued at one thousand dollars; that in payment therefor complainant was tendered a draft on the North River Bank of Hoboken, signed by T. Williams, and countersigned by G. W. Chadwick, Vice-President of the bank.

Before delivering the watches and accepting the draft, the complainant sent George Fritz to Chadwick, to learn whether the said draft was good, and whether the North River Bank of Hoboken would be responsible for its payment. Chadwick represented to Fritz that the draft was good, and would be paid at maturity, it being drawn against deposits in said bank.

Believing these representations, Partridge delivered the watches, and accepted the draft in payment. At the maturity of the paper it was presented to the bank, but no part of it was paid. The complainant therefore charges that Chadwick was in collusion with the person who presented the draft. Partridge says that the suit is brought for the purpose of recovering the damages sustained by him by reason of said collusion and conspiracy.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

A Band of Sioux on the War Path—Boastings of the Chief.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 17.—A band of sixty Sioux Indians had appeared at Miller Ranche, near Plum creek, last week. All are armed with revolvers and carbines. The leader was a chief known as Joe Smith, who boasted that he wore in his belt eleven scalps taken at the Plum Creek massacre two years ago. They were on the war path.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Arrived, steamships *United Kingdom*, *Glasgow*, and *J. W. Everman*, from Brazos, via Galveston.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Capture of Braine, the Pirate of the "Chesapeake"—The Case before United States Commissioner Newton.

On Saturday evening last Deputy United States Marshal Bagley and Officer Cochen arrested John C. Braine, the Confederate naval lieutenant who seized the steamer *Chesapeake* on the 5th of December, 1863, while she was on her passage from New York to Portland. Braine was arrested at the Wall House, in Fourth street, E. D. The warrant on which he was arrested was issued by Commissioner Charles W. Newton. The complainant is James Johnston, First Engineer of the Chesapeake at the time of her seizure. Mr. Johnston was wounded during the capture, and the assistant, Oran Shaffer, was murdered.

The case of Braine will come up before Commissioner Newton to-morrow morning at half-past 9 o'clock. The nature of this case will be seen by the following substance of the affidavit of the assistant engineer of the steamer *Chesapeake*, which Braine and his confederates seized on the high seas, and who was shot in the chin by Braine and his confedirates, and was witness to the killing of the engineer and the throwing of his body overboard by Braine.

This affidavit sets forth that on December 5, 1863, the American steamship or vessel *Chesapeake* left the port of New York for Portland, Maine; that the deponent was on board the said vessel as engineer; that on the afternoon of said day the prisoner, John C. Braine, came on board with various persons, his confederates, and they all remained on board as passengers, until about half-past 1 o'clock, when said Braine and said persons piratically and feloniously arose and captured said vessel, and murdered Oran Shaffer, second engineer, on his post of duty, and ran away with the vessel, all of which was done on the high seas.

Deponent could not state which of the persons fired the pistol killing Shaffer, but that Braine commanded and assisted in the assault, robbing, and piracy, and that Braine was commander and leader of the entire party, and that Braine, assisted by one of his confederates, threw the body of Shaffer into the sea.

The prisoner, who was present, appears to be an intelligent and cultivated young man of about 27 years of age, and under timorous apprehensions as to the result of his case. He had on the lapel of his vest a badge of costly and beautiful workmanship, representing the order of the Knights of Arabia, a new treasonable organization. Documents have been captured, which were in Braine's baggage, which will soon be laid before the public, and will contain names and movements that will astonish the country.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE COMMISSIONER NEWTON.—U. S. America vs. John P. Braine.—The U. S. District Attorney called up the case of the pirate Braine, who was present with his counsel, W. D. Crofts, of New York. The counsel desiring further time to confer with the prisoner, the examination of the case was postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday), at 9½ A. M. The substance of the affidavit upon which the arrest was made appears above. The prisoner was committed.—*Brooklyn Evening Union of Monday.*

GENERAL LEE'S APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

Interesting Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1866.—General R. E. Lee, Richmond, Va.—General:—Your communication of date the 13th instant, stating the steps you had taken after reading the President's proclamation of the 29th ultimo, with the view of complying with its provisions when you learned that, with others, you were to be indicted for treason by the grand jury at Norfolk; that you had supposed that the officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia were, by the terms of their surrender, protected by the United States Government from molestation, so long as they conformed to its conditions; that you were ready to meet any charges that might be preferred against you, and did not wish to avoid trial, but that if you were correct as to the protection granted by your parole, and were not to be prosecuted, you desired to avail yourself of the President's amnesty and proclamation, and enclosing an application therefor, with the request that in the event it be acted on, has been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the following opinion endorsed thereon:—

"In my opinion the officers and men paroled at Appomattox Court House, and since upon the same terms given to Lee, cannot be tried for treason so long as they observe the terms of their parole. This is my understanding. Good faith, as well as true policy, dictates that we should observe the condition of that convention. Bad faith on the part of the Government, or a construction of that convention subjecting the officers to trial for treason, would produce a feeling of insecurity in the minds of all the officers and men. If so disposed, they might even regard such an infraction of terms by the Government as an entire release from all obligations on their part. I will state further that the terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the President at the time, and of the country generally. The action of Judge Underwood in Norfolk has already had an injurious effect, and I would ask that he be ordered to quash all indictments found against paroled prisoners of war, and to desist from the further prosecution of them."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

"Headquarters Armies United States, June 16, 1865."

This opinion, I am informed, is substantially the same as that entertained by the Government. I have forwarded your application for amnesty and pardon to the President, with the following endorsement thereon:—

"Respectfully forwarded through the Secretary of War to the President, with the earnest recommendation that this application of General R. E. Lee for amnesty and pardon may be granted him. The oath of allegiance required by recent order of the President does not accompany this, for the reason, I am informed by General Ord, the order requiring it had not reached Richmond when this was forwarded."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."

"Headquarters Armies United Stares June 10, 1865."

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

Napoleon's Letter to Victor Emanuel.

The following is the text of Napoleon's letter to the King of Italy in relation to the cession of Venetia:—

"My Brother—I have learnt with pleasure that your Majesty has adhered to the armistice and the preliminaries of peace signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is, therefore, probable that a new era of tranquillity is about to open for Europe.

"Your Majesty knows that I have accepted the offer of Venetia in order to preserve her from any devastation, and to prevent useless bloodshed. My intention has always been to restore her to herself, in order that Italy might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. Mistress of her destinies, Venetia will soon be able to express her wishes by universal suffrage.

"Your Majesty will recognize that, in this circumstance, the action of France has again been exercised in favor of humanity and the independence of the people.

"I renew the assurance of the sentiments of high esteem and sincere friendship with which I am, your Majesty's good brother,

"NAPOLEON.

"ST. CLOUD, August 11, 1866."

—Mr. Dion Boucicault's new play, the *Love Strike*, is said to be founded on Charles Dickens' "Hard Times."

THIRD EDITION

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

CAUCASING LAST EVENING.

ABSENCE OF MR. SCOVEL.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, N. J., September 18.—Pursuant to the terms of the adjournment of the Legislature, on Tuesday of last week, the members of the two Houses and of both political parties, came flocking into town yesterday afternoon. With the arrival of the early evening trains, nearly every member was on hand.

A call for a caucus of the Republican members had been issued just after the adjournment, and the holding of this was the first thing in order. The caucus assembled at the State House at half-past 7 P. M. No business was transacted save the counting of noses, and when this was accomplished, it was found that Senator Scovel was the only absentee, and that he had telegraphed that he would surely arrive in the morning.

There was a general feeling of satisfaction evident on all sides, the position taken by every Republican member of the caucus of last week remaining unchanged, and the election of Hon. A. G. Cattel as United States Senator being considered certain, beyond a doubt.

The Democratic members evidently regarded the subject in the same light. They found themselves in the unhappy predicament of "Othello," when that gentleman discovered his occupation to be "gone." Rumor had it, however, that they did not altogether give up the contest, but that a select number of them met at the residence of ex-Senator John P. Stockton, and there discussed the terms of a protest which they were severally to sign.

This protest, of course, will declare the election of a Senator at the present juncture illegal. On this issue they will go before the people in November, and if successful in carrying the next Legislature, they have only to hold a new election, and thus contest the seat of the Senator elected against their wishes and ideas of legality.

The two Houses assembled at 8 o'clock in the evening, but did nothing more than the routine business before they adjourned until this morning.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Arrival of a Cholera Ship—An Opinion on the Municipal Franchise—The Odd Fellows, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 18.—Three cases of cholera are reported on board of the steamer *Somerset*, which arrived here from Liverpool last Sunday. She is detained at quarantine. There are no cases reported in the city.

The City Counsellor, Hon. William Price, has given a written opinion that all newly registered voters can vote at the municipal election, and those not registered who are constitutionally eligible. This will probably cause Mr. Chapman's defeat for the Mayoralty.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of the United States is in session here, with delegates from all the States.

LATEST FROM CINCINNATI.

The Passenger Railroad Case Decided in Favor of the City.

CINCINNATI, September 18.—A fire at Rising Sun, Indiana, yesterday, destroyed Coas' shoe store, Yancy's grocery, and McAvery's drug store, with three or four adjoining dwellings. The loss is about $20,000, insured for $8000.

The case of the city of Cincinnati against the Street Railway Companies has been decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the former. It is held that the contract between the companies and the city is binding; that the companies are bound to sell twenty-five tickets for a dollar and three cents; and that tickets must be kept for sale on the cars.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 17.—A portion of the Western Woollen Mill was burned to-day. The total loss is $50,000, amply covered by insurance.

General Halleck has issued an order to the commanding officer at Fort Point to fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Queen Emma, should she arrive between sunrise and sunset.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, a motion to remove the action of John McCall vs. Irvin McDowell and Captain Douglass, for false imprisonment, to the State Court, was denied.

The importer's price of Japan tea is 80 cents per pound.

The British brig *Ann Anderson*, from Yokahama, reported lost, arrived yesterday.

Mining shares are more active. Crown Point, $875; Chollar Potosi, $132; Yellow Jacket, $750; Ophir, $210. Legal-tenders, 71½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, September 18.—The Flour Market is not characterized by any great degree of activity, but with a continuation of light receipts, and stock holders are firm in their views. About 1900 bbls were taken by the home consumers, principally Northwestern extra family, at $11 to $12·75, and small lots of superfine at $7·50@9; old and new stock extras at $9@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·50@13·50; 50 bbls. "Fell's Self-raising do. do, at $15; and 150 bbls. fancy St. Louis at $14 50. Rye Flour commands $6@6 50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much Wheat offering, but the demand is limited. Sales of 2000 bushels at $2@2·85, and 500 bushels of old spring at $2·45. White ranges from $2·90 to $3. Rye is held at $1·05@1·10 for Pennsylvania, and 90c @$1 for Western. Corn is firm, and the receipts and stocks are small. Sales of yellow at 93c., and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 92c. Oats are scarce, and in moderate request, with sales of 2000 bushels Southern at 50@52c. 400 tons of coarse Bran sold at $24.

Timothy is selling at $3·75@4 25, and Flaxseed at $3·75@3·80. Cloverseed ranges from $6·50 to $7·50 ₱ 64 lbs. for old.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·27 and Ohio at $2 38@2·40.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

Reconstruction in the Mint.

MR. FLANIGEN'S BERTH.

OFFICIAL SLATE TO-DAY.

"Mr. Hall" for Postmaster.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The following is a complete list of the Philadelphia appointments, some of which were agreed upon yesterday, but not formally made until to-day:

William Millward, Director of the Mint.

Chambers McKibben, Treasurer of the Mint.

Colonel William A. Gray, Chief Coiner.

J. H. Taylor, Smelter.

Charles M. Hall, Postmaster.

J. R. Flanigen, Naval Officer.

Gustavus Hay, Appraiser at Large.

Thomas C. McDowell, Deputy.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 18.

The Payment of Bounties.

The Board appointed by the Secretary of War to prepare rules and regulations for the guidance of the Paymaster-General in the payment of the additional bounty to soldiers and sailors, have made their final report. This Board consisted of Gens. Canby, Buchanan, and Doster, who made their first report August 17, with special reference to the payment of bounties to Indian and negro soldiers, recommending it to be done under the same rules and checks as have been heretofore exercised in the cases of whites.

Their last report reviews the system of the Second Auditor's Bureau, Treasury Department, where all bounties and back pay have been awarded, and recommends to the Secretary of War the establishment of the same system in the Paymaster-General's office, where discharged soldiers are to receive their additional bounties, the widows and heirs of deceased soldiers applying to the Second Auditor, E. B. French.

The form of application will be the same as heretofore used, with the exception that the number of the certificate issued in previous settlement must be given; but where the claimant has not retained the number of the settlement, it will be useless to apply to the Department for it, as it will not be given. If the name of the soldier, regiment, company, and time of death (if deceased) be given, the Department can make examination and settlement. The number called for is only for convenience. The Paymaster-General will make arrangements to pay at least 400,000 claims.

The Second Auditor is expecting 250,000 applications. He has now filed 13,000 claims from soldiers' heirs and 32,000 from discharged soldiers; these last will be transferred to the Paymaster-General. Counting these claims filed in the departments and those held by the State agencies and claim agency firms, at the lowest calculation there are 150,000 claims for the additional bounty now awaiting in Washington the action of the Department. Nothing can be stated even of a speculative character that can indicate when these payments will begin.

Printers in the Government Office.

Superintendent of Public Printing Wendell, since his installation into office, has received nearly 1000 applications from printers in different parts of the country for employment. Few have been favorably noticed. The pressure upon all the Departments for clerical positions continues with unabated *furor*.

Territorial Areas.

The following are the areas of the Territories, made from late surveys, reported to the Surveyor-General:—

	Square acres.		*Square acres.*
Kansas	52,048,520	California	101,717,362
Nebraska	48 636,800	Oregon	60,958 720
Dakota	153 982,080	Nevada	71,737,741
Montana	92 016 400	Arizona	72 906 304
Colorado	66 972.102	Utah	56,356.635
New Mexico	77,568 040	Idaho	58 196,480
Indian Territ'y	44 154 240	Washington	44,796.160

United States, exclusive of water surface, 1,923,301,632 square acres, or 3,002,013 square miles.

Health of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The President paid a visit this morning to Secretary Seward, whom he found in improved physical condition.

Failure of a Canadian Bank.

TORONTO, September 18.—The Bank of Upper Canada has suspended payment.

LOUISIANA.

Reconstruction in New Orleans.

The following letter was picked up in the depot at Springfield, Illinois, on the 8th inst.:—

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., August 9, 1866.—"His Excellency President Johnson, Washington, D. C.:—In reply to yours of 1st inst., I would state that *any* person opposing yourself or your policy of reconstruction finds little favor with our citizens. The removal of General Sheridan would give unfeigned satisfaction. If it was not for fear of your friends North taking umbrage, I would advise the withdrawal of the American flag. It is very obnoxious here, and such a conciliation would be very flattering to the popular heart. Its display at the Convention was quite as irritating as the complexion of the assemblage. With sincere wishes for the success of your efforts at reconstruction,

"I am your obedient servant.

"JOHN T. MONROE."

Artificial Diamonds.—A writer in the London *Builder* has a notion that diamonds might be made by the "subjection of carbon, along with sulphide of carbon, to galvanic action, in order to see whether the so galvanized sulphide would not dissolve an additional dose of the carbon, which might then be crystallized in its precipitation, on the gradual diminution and withdrawal of the galvanic action," and wishes chemists to try it.

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Bounty (Extra) Claims on File—Mr. Johnson at the Schutzenfest—How the President Kissed the Pretty German Girls—Accidents in the Chesapeake Bay—The United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows—The Officers Elected—Naval Orders, Etc. Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 18.

Bounties.

Though nothing definite is known as regards the time when bounties under the recent act will be paid, yet about seventy thousand claims have already been filed in the pay department, and they are being received at the rate of about fifteen hundred per day.

Mr. Johnson's Fondness for Sport.

The President yesterday visited the shooting festival of the Germans, and made himself immensely popular by kissing the pretty German girls. This afternoon he will be present at the base-ball match between the "National" Club of Washington and the "Excelsior" Club of Brooklyn.

Sad Accidents.

On Saturday, as the tug *Pinto* was towing the United States steamer *Nauma* from League Island up the Chesapeake Bay to this city, the hawser broke, striking Michael Mulloney, of the *Pinto's* crew, across the neck, nearly severing the head from the body, killing him instantly.

On the same night an unknown ship ran into the *Pinto*, staving in her sides, and killing one of her men named Richard Mauritz.

National Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at their session to-day in Baltimore, elected James P. Sanders, of New York, Most Worthy Grand Sire; Edward D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, Right Worthy Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Right Worthy Grand Secretary; and Joshua Vansant, of Maryland, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer.

Naval Bureau Appointment.

Commodore Melancthon Smith, Executive Officer of the Washington Navy Yard, has been etached and made Chief of Bureau of Equipment and Repair, in place of Commodore Smith, deceased.

Very Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 18.—Flour steady. Spring Wheat, Western, $11 75@12. Wheat firm; red, $2 85@2 90. Corn dull. Provisions firm. Stocks light. Coffee steady. Sugar dull. Seeds quiet. Flaxseed, $3·60@3·75. Whisky firm, receipts light.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, September 18, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were well maintained. In Government Bonds there was very little doing. 5-20s sold at 111¾ for old, and 7·30s at 105½, a slight decline. 98¾ was bid for 10-40s, and 111¾ for 6s of 1881. City Loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½, and old do. at 95¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 1600 shares of Catawissa preferred sold at from 20¾@31¼, the latter rate an advance of 2½ on the closing price last evening; Reading sold at 57⅛@57½, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@57⅜, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 66, an advance of ⅛; 60¾ was bid for Norristown; 39¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 46¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 18, an advance of ⅛; 88 was bid for Second and Third, 64 for Tenth and Eleventh, 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 54 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅛; 11 A. M., 144⅛; 12 M., 144⅛; 1 P. M., 145.

—The National Bank of the Republic, No. 809 and 811 Chesnut street, was yesterday unanimously admitted as a member of the "Clearing House Association" of the Banks of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad..... 57⅛

FIRST BOARD

$3000 City 6s new.. 99⅛
$2000 do. old..lots 95½
$4000 Pa R 1st mg 6s 102
$2700 Phil & Sun. 7s. 95
100 sh Cata pf....s30 30½
100 sh do.....s60 30⅝
100 sh do.....c 31
100 sh do....2d.. 31⅛
400 sh do..lots30 31½
100 sh do.....b30 31⅜
100 sh do.....s30 31½
100 sh do.....s30 31⅝
300 sh do....lots.. 31
100 sh Ocean..... 4⅜
42 sh Ca & A..scrip 42
200 sh Sch Nav..... 28½
100 sh Reading R.. 57⅛
100 sh do....s60. 57⅛
200 sh do ...lots. 57⅛
100 sh do.....c 57⅛
80 sh do lots. s30 57⅛
35 sh Pa R R..... 57⅛
24 sh do.....2d 57⅛
59 sh do.....lots 57⅛
12 sh do..... 57⅛
45 sh Leh Val..lots 66
10 sh N Amer Bk...230
200 sh N Y & Mid.... 5
100 sh Green Mt..... 3½
5 sh Lehigh Zinc.. 48
500 sh St Nich Coal. 2·56
100 sh Hestonville R 18

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 6s..2.....111⅛
$500 do.. small 110⅛
$12000 U.S 7·30s, Aug. 105⅞
$5000 Leh Val bds.. 95⅛
$600 City 6s, old.... 95½
$1250 Leh 6s, 84.... 92
$56000 U S 10-40s..... 98⅜
$130000 do..... 99
20 sh Comi Bk..... 57
121 sh Penn R..... 57
3 sh do..... 57
100 sh do.....2d 57
400 sh Heston..... 18
5 sh N Central..... 46½
5 sh Acad Music.. 65
15 sh Cam & Amb..126
100 sh Cata pf....b30 30½
100 sh do..... b5 30⅝
100 sh do.....s30 30⅝
200 sh Reading..s30 57·69
200 sh Reading..s30 57⅛
100 sh do.....s60 57⅛
200 sh do.....s30 57⅛
100 sh do.....s30 57⅛
1300 sh do.....lots. 58
500 sh do..... 58

SECOND BOARD

100 sh Reading..b5.. 58⅛
200 sh do.....s30 57⅛
100 sh do.....s60 57⅛
100 sh do.....s30 57⅛
15 sh N Centr....s5 46⅛

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

			Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold			144½	145
American Silver, 4s and 8s			136	..
Compound Interest Notes:—				
"	"	June, 1864	16	..
"	"	July, 1864	15½	..
"	"	August, 1864	15	..
"	"	October, 1864	14	..
"	"	Dec., 1864	13	..
"	"	May, 1865	11	..
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"	"	October, 1865	8½	..

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

FROM

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

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"HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUNDRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES," ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM MONDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CHAPTER V.

The Birth of Other Children—Control Over Them in Infancy—Their Early Education—Their Diet, Medicine—Transgression—Repentance.

Years rolled on. More children—boys and girls—were born to me, till I numbered eight. My husband's prospects brightened with each addition to our household, but not sufficiently so that I could afford to trust their education to expensive schools; and I have lived to be thankful that such was the case. Gifted with a useful education, I was well fitted to lay the foundation for a more elaborate superstructure. Above all things, I first taught my children obedience. However much I lacked judgment and experience in managing the ailments of my children, here I was at home. I had been taught to obey, and I became convinced, from what I saw in other families, that children could, as they were trained to good or left to run wild, make or mar the happiness of every home. Dot was docile from sheer inability to be otherwise; my little Edith, from natural sweetness of temper; but there were six others with every shade of temperament to control or to guide—three girls and three boys—besides Dot and Edith.

Soon after the birth of the latter I could afford two servants, one in the nursery and one in the kitchen; but do not for one moment imagine that my active exertions were at all lessened by this apparent help—far from it. If I requested anything to be done, I had always to see that it was so. My little ones learned early to obey; even a babe of three months, when I held up my finger, and put on a grave look, knew that such was the language of reproof, though I spoke not. I early accustomed my infants to go to strangers, and thus relieved myself of a great deal of trouble: not that signs of rebellion did not sometimes appear, but I never allowed a child to become master. This obedience was not of spontaneous growth, but the result of constant though gentle drilling, if it may be so called. If a child wanted anything not within its reach, and cried if it was not given immediately, it certainly never then got it, and was made to understand this. Consequently, it soon became wise enough to know crying was useless: This was great trouble at first, but I had been so trained, and had seen the good effects on large family of brothers and sisters, and therefore I was firm—too much so, my husband often told me.

At first our means were so limited that our house was necessarily small; yet there we remained till my sixth child was two years old. But, however, small as it was, one room I spared to make a nursery. Consequently, we had but one sitting-room, and that open to all visitors who chose to call on us. Occasionally we found this had its inconveniences, though nothing to what it would have been if the children had been rambling over the house, from attic to kitchen. The room was only a back parlor, but it opened on to the strip of garden at the back. From its situation there were no "poundings" overhead, and no sliding down balusters at the risk of broken heads or necks. The garden was their own, and divided into little patches, one patch being appropriated to each of the children, excepting baby, to whom was conceded the right to meddle with each, as became the reigning power in the house.

Two things I was specially firm in—order and neatness. "A place for everything, and everything in its place," was conspicuously written up in the nursery. There was a low cupboard, with shelves for books, and another for toys, of which there were plenty of all kinds. I never thought money badly spent in expensive toys. I remembered my own delight in them, and also in story-books—not sensible ones, I must confess, but "Mother Goose's Melodies," "Jack and the Bean Stalk," "The House that Jack Built," and others of the same kind, not resplendent with picures in gold and colors, but some rough woodcuts, that seemed sufficient to convey the meaning of the story, which in more than one instance led to attempts at copying, thus early developing the imitative faculty.

Outside in the passage were pegs for hanging up cloaks and hats—each peg with its owner's name; and in the garden was a shed, where all the gardening tools were deposited. I do not mean to say that anything like continuous order or neatness was kept, or that constant reproof went on in consequence of shortcomings; but good habits were given, if they were not always followed. I frequently put away the litters myself, saying kindly:—

"Mamma likes to see the room tidy; let us all help to make it so." Then the little feet pattered about, and the little hands were ready to be useful; then a kiss was given to each, and such a joyful clapping and shout at the end of our labor!

Then mamma must sing a song, or tell a tale, or play at company, or do anything else that the little elves asked by way of amusing them. And herewas the great and powerful charm I held over my children. In the play hours I became one of themselves, so that their play did not often become a romp—though this I seldom objected to, provided it was not too rough. And from the youngest to the oldest I endeavored to make each independent of help. What they asked the servants to do for them beyond the necessary routine of bathing and dressing them, was asked as a favor, not as a service demanded. Also each child was made assist the other as much as possible, and with loving words and kindness.

It was somewhat a difficult matter, with a large and increasing family, to give them economical yet relishing food. I can at this moment recollect my horror, when a child, of boiled rice, boiled mutton, and mutton broth—a dislike originating in the manner of cooking; for instance, rice, which was invariably boiled to a paste when it came to table, and there sparingly mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and butter. As a child, I observed that my nurse never ate any of the mixture which, with potatoes and boiled mutton—so hard that one's teeth could not get through it—was invariably the nursery dinner three times a week. Then there was always a diet day, when no meat was allowed—only mutton broth. I can well recollect the greasy mess, from which I used to turn to bread and butter, and ate it with a relish, with the stewed fruit which always made part of the dinner. The very name of diet-bread now conjures up the whole scene of our diet-day dinner.

Notwithstanding my own dislike to mutton and rice, I gave them to my children, but cooked in a very different manner; and we had a diet day, too, and a very good thing it is in a family to put aside animal food for one day out of seven, merely as a matter concerning health. I should mention that I very easily got my servants into the habit, though it was not compulsory upon them to do so. My husband dined out one day in each week, and this gave us opportunity.

I had three-quarters of a pound of rice washed in boiling water three times, and finally in cold water; this was to take off the earthy taste of the rice. Four quarts of milk, which would cost a shilling, were destined for our pudding. I had two deep pie dishes; each would hold two quarts of milk, six ounces of

the washed rice, and two ounces of moist sugar, with a *little* nutmeg, mixed all well together; then two quarts of milk, some tiny bits of butter on the top. I put it in a slow oven for four hours; and so we had two puddings of good size, sufficient for our dinner, for seventeenpence, and most delicious puddings they were; far preferable to any made with eggs, and infinitely more wholesome. I always contrived to have this diet day on a Monday.

As to the mutton and mutton broth, on the Tuesday, a large neck of mutton, weighing eight pounds, with some portion of the fat taken off, was put into a long kettle of boiling water, then the kettle drawn back a little way off the fire, that it might not boil toofast, and when it boiled, then stewed half an hour to each pound,—that is, four hours,—so that when the joint came to table it was thoroughly cooked. A little of the liquor, as free from fat as possible, was taken from the saucepan, thickened with a little flour, and some nicely boiled and chopped parsley was mixed with it, and used with the meat, not poured over it. This, with a dish of potatoes mashed smoothly, salted, and a little milk added, then browned in the oven, made a dinner which all were delighted to eat.

The water in which the mutton was boiled was carefully put by in a pan; the next morning the fat was removed from it. Then the liquor was put on to boil with the bones of the mutton, from which every particle of meat had been previously taken off, cut into square bits, and laid on one side. Into the liquor, when it boiled, was thrown three ounces of Scotch barley, previously well washed in hot water, also a little salt. This was simmered for three hours, then strained, and the liquor boiled again; and then taking three or four turnips, cut first into rounds scarcely half an inch thick, then laying each round one on the other, they were rapidly cut into dice shapes; two large onions were minced fine; these, with the turnip and the meat previously cut off, were thrown in and boiled a quarter of an hour, and then turned into a tureen, and, a dish of boiled potatoes served separately, made another excellent meal for us all.

Once a week, invariably, and it was generally when we had cold meat minced, I gave the children a dinner which was always hailed with delight, and always looked forward to; this was a dish of boiled onions. The little things knew not they were taking the best of all medicines for expelling what most children are great sufferers from—worms. I believe mine were kept wholly free by this remedy alone. Not only boiled onions for dinner, but *chives* also they were encouraged to eat with their bread and butter, and for this purpose they had a tuft of chives in their little gardens. It was a medical man who taught me to boil onions as a specific for a cold in the chest. He did not know at the time, till I told him, that they were good for anything else. His way of boiling onions I give for universal benefit; and to those who like them, they certainly form, in this way, a pleasant medicine, and one of the most nutritious and digestive of vegetables.

Peel as many large onions as may be needed, or reckon three for each person; have ready a very large saucepan of boiling water, and into it throw a lump of salt the size of a large onion; throw the onions into the boiling water, taking care there is plenty of it, and that it does not stop boiling; cover the onions close, and let them boil for one hour—no longer. Then, the instant they are wanted, drain them carefully from the water, place them on a hot inverted saucer or drainer in a vegetable dish, cover closely, and send them to table to be eaten with cold uncooked butter, salt, and pepper. They must be served the instant they are drained, or they will turn black. If the onions are properly boiled according to the recipe, they will be perfectly white and soft as marrow: there will be no waste of outer or inner skins, for all parts of the onions will be alike. I would recommend a mother to cook them herself for the first time; she can then instruct her servant; but bearing in mind that there must be plenty of boiling water, and it must not stop boiling, or the onions will be tough and discolored.

I ever found that these, eaten once or twice a week, also milk of sulphur and honey formed into an electuary or paste, as spring and autumn medicine, kept my little ones in health.

I varied the rice with tapioca, sago, and arrowroot puddings, but they were always made without eggs; and a boiled suet pudding, made with a pound of flour, a little salt, a half a pound of finely chopped suet, mixed with sufficient water only to make it into not too soft a mass, then put into a pudding-basin and tied down, put into boiling water, and boiled four hours, made a delightful and wholesome change when cut into slices, upon each of which was put a spoonful of jam. It is the not boiling puddings long enough, as well as eating of them to excess, that renders them unwholesome. Baked pastry of any kind I never permitted. Roast meats they partook of, as well as fish, for a change, but never fish and meat both at one meal; and vegetables were not forbidden, for I consider them wholesome and easy of digestion if properly cooked, neither too much nor too little.

For drink, they generally had water; but in the summer the juice of three lemons, without pip or rind, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a quarter of a pound of white sugar, and a quart of boiling water poured on these ingredients and left till cold, made not only a refreshing drink, but a very healthful one, when drank on two days of the week only.

Bread and butter one week formed their breakfast, with milk and water flavored with tea; and the following they had bread and milk. I gave them no choice in the matter. For tea, milk and water only, and bread and butter, with water cresses, chives, and fruit, but not stone fruit; apples raw or roasted, but only one of these relishes of an evening; thus each came in its turn, and was eaten with appetite. There was no supper—nothing after five o'clock. At seven the children went to bed; but first, before they were undressed and bathed, I prayed a short prayer with them, and heard them individually ask a blessing from God, who, they were told, would then keep and guard them from all danger through the night.

The morning always seemed to me to be ushered in by their merriment; at least, their laughter generally announced the fact to us—who slept at no great distance from them—that another day had dawned. The previous night I always had a slice of tolerably thick bread and butter cut for each child, which was covered over, and placed outside the bedroom door; the latter I never had closed; also a cup of milk and water, so that the little creatures' hunger was satisfied before they could get their breakfast two hours later. Those who liked to play in the garden did so; but then there were two of my children, Dot and Edith, to whom the morning air seemed too fresh, and who could never bear cold water.

I would caution every mother against well-meant but injudicious attempts to harden the constitution. Many children die in the process. Little tender flowers—each requires a different treatment. The first time I tried a cold bath with Dot, the poor darling turned so blue; his shivering "Oh! mamma!" went to my heart. I rapidly dried him, rolled him in flannel, and laid him down, when, after a while, he slept off his nervous exhaustion. The same thing occurred with my little Edith, while with the others the cold water and after-rubbing seemed but to exhilarate their spirits till they became almost boisterous. I never tried the experiment again with my two tender plants, who were altogether differently organized from the rest, both physically and mentally. They after this always had a warm bath before going to rest.

One day I was startled by a shrill scream from the garden, and, looking round, missed little Mary. In a moment I had gone to the rescue.

"Oh! mamma, de naughty bee did sting me."

"Never mind, darling. Mamma will soon cure it."

I ran in for the oil bottle, which always hung in a convenient place ready for use. The moment I dropped the oil on the wound the child ceased crying; the puncture instantly rose in a white spot, but no pain was left. It was a wasp which had stung her, not a bee, for the latter nearly always leaves its sting behind. However, no more pain was experienced, and I would observe that I have never known the remedy to fail—simple sweet oil, and nothing more. This rapid cure made me appear very wonderful in the eyes of my children, for I afterwards overheard a conversation between them relating to my wisdom.

"Mamma knows everything," said Alice. "She knows when I am going to tell a story, and I shall never tell her another."

"How can mamma know everything?" asked sturdy Dick. "She can't tell what I am doing now."

"Mamma does know everything that we do," said Dot, "for she asks God, and he tells her."

Unseen, I took a view of Master Richard's employment; he was deliberately notching the garden seat with a knife taken from the kitchen. Soon after I came down stairs into the children's room, where they were all assembled. I had some fruit to divide between them. All were served but Richard, who seemed instinctively to feel that something unpleasant was about to happen to him.

"Come here, my child," said I, as I placed the empty plate on the table. "Do you think you deserve any fruit?" I asked, as he came to me very pale, and every muscle of his face ready to relax with the tears which were filling his eyes. "I do not think you have obeyed papa, who told you never to cut the garden seat. Do you not remember that he took away the knife nurse gave you, because you used it mischievously? Yet you have taken one out of the kitchen, and you have injured the arm of the seat. Now, I cannot reward you for this conduct, and I am very sorry to have to punish you."

"But, mamma, how did you know it?" he sobbingly asked, his spirit of curiosity getting the better of his vexation and disgrace.

"That, my boy, I shall not tell you. Neither of your brothers or sisters, as you well know, could have told me: but yet I know it, and be sure that God also sees, hears, and knows of every act, whether good or bad. Now tell me, do you think that he looks down on such an act of disobedience with pleasure? And do you suppose that you are walking in his steps, so as to receive his blessing, when you are dishonoring your parents?"

"But it was only cutting the chair, mamma."

"Only committing an act of disobedience, Richard. When God placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, he told them not to eat of the fruit of a certain tree. Do you not recollect this?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Then do you not see that it was neither the act of eating the fruit by our first parents, nor the act of cutting the chair by you, which makes the sin, and you a fit subject for punishment? But it is the act of disobedience which is sin; and during your lifetime, my darling child, if you disobey God's command you will find that some punishment will surely follow."

Here the little fellow slipped his hand in mine, and laid his face in my lap, sobbing, while all the rest looked on, awe-stricken.

"I will never do so any more, mamma. Do, mamma, forgive me," he sobbed.

"I do forgive you, my boy; but you have sinned against God, broken one of his commandments."

Here the little culprit suddenly looked up inquiringly, as I went on:—"Are you not enjoined in the fifth commandment to honor your father and mother?"

"Yes, mamma."

"Well, this means that you best honor them when you obey their lawful commands; and when you disobey them you break one of the commandments; and, my child, a very little sin unrepented of frequently leads to those crimes for which men are punished, even in this world, by being put into prison, and sometimes, even, they are put to death. I forgive you, my boy," and here I kissed him; "but there is one you must ask forgiveness of besides myself. Come with me into my room, and let us pray that God will pardon my Richard's disobedience."

And so saying, we went up-stairs, where in the quietness of my bedroom, the little fellow kneeled down by my side, put up his little hands, and with quivering lips asked:—

"What must I say, mamma?"

"Repeat after me: O Lord, I pray to be forgiven for my disobedience to my parents, for the Saviour's sake, who, while on earth, took up little children in his arms and blessed them." I rested my lips for a moment on his upturned forehead, and said, softly, "Amen." He sprang on my lap, and put his arms around my neck, saying:—

"Mamma, may I go to bed? I don't want to play any more; and you will undress me—please, mamma, do."

I readily acquiesced in this request, for I thought the effect of the conversation and subsequent prayer would not so readily pass away.

I early taught my children to reverence the Holy Name, as well as assiduously endeavored to represent him as especially a God of love—one never to be feared, excepting when sin had been committed. Children understand love very readily; hence their faith. They are quick "discerners of spirits," and even an infant's eye will assume a grave questioning look at a stranger, till assured of the spirit within—by what mental process is not to be known—and then the quick respiration and joyful crow announce that it is satisfied.

I studied to make them understand that the influence of God surrounded them—that he was, indeed, a very present help in time of trouble, and to verify these teachings I read from the Bible such passages as bore reference to our frequent conversations upon the subject; and they were taught, young as they were, the benefits of prayer—prayers neither long nor ceremonious, but suited to the exigency of the moment, for living in life without prayer is very like endeavoring to steer a vessel without a rudder.

CHAPTER VI.

Early Education — History — Geography — Grammar—Spelling—Drawing—Dot Becomes an Artist—Girls at School—Music Lessons.

Till Dot had attained his eleventh year I was the only instructor my children had. It was, I must confess, an irregular education which they acquired, but it had its use. The multiplication table was learned by heart before they could read—learned as a pastime and a game; so were the pence and shilling tables. Even the babe, who could not tell a letter, would say "tice too fo," for twice two are four. I had a powerful recollection of my early studies, and of the time it took to get over the weary work. In this manner the children seemed to learn by intuition both hymns and tables. An hour in the morning was all the confinement to "school" which they had, and the same time in the afternoon, though this latter was rather devoted to my reading pretty stories and telling them tales of history; and the delight of the little ones, as they asked if it was "all too?" was unbounded. I was astonished in after life to find how much of what are termed historical facts they had acquired.

In the summer afternoons, when it was too hot for other pastime, as we sat in the cool shade, it was delightful to watch the upturned faces, with the wistful eyes and the rapt attention, greedily absorbing all the chief points of historical interest in which the child or children of the time had any share. They never wearied of the story of Alfred, of Arthur, of Margaret of Anjou and her little son in the New Forest, and of the two murdered princes. Years after, when Dot was grown strong, and could move about like the others, I was paying a visit in the neighborhood of Beaulieu Abbey, where Margaret had once sheltered, and on visiting the place, soon after our entrance, Dot was missing. Presently he came back. "Oh! mamma, it is quite a new room where Margaret and her son Edward found refuge. I am so disappointed." I merely mention this to show how vividly incidents, whether of narration or otherwise, are painted on a child's brain.

Geography I taught my children almost wholly in conversations. Three large maps—one of the world, another of Europe, and the third of England and Wales—graced the walls of the play-room, and this indeed was our school-room. I bought a geographical puzzle, the "Tour of Europe;" and as I could not purchase one, I made a puzzle on the same plan that answered every purpose of a summer's ramble in England; this was afterwards extended to Scotland and Ireland. I managed this from guide-books, gazetteers, and other sources, and by it got on wonderfully well. We made imaginary visits—first to our friends in the county we were living in, and then to our relatives in the adjoining county, and where we had neither friends nor relatives I turned to a biography, selected some eminent character who had lived near our time, and we paid an imaginary visit to him or her, and so we visited all the places that had anything of interest by which they could be remembered.

It is very difficult for children to understand grammar. I can well recollect my own shortcomings in the matter. I had never heard of a "noun." Then how could I tell what a noun was? The answer, "A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing," failed to convey any meaning; and, arguing in my own mind that I had never heard a person called a noun, I thought the whole was nonsense. Nevertheless, whatever I thought, English grammar had to be learned; but for years it was a detestable book to me, and learning a lesson from it, and the subsequent examinations, appeared to me like walking barefoot over a rough and pebbly road. I studied long before I could arrange a satisfactory method for my children's attainment of this necessary part of education, nor did I attempt it till Dot had reached twelve years old—though he was more like a child of nine. The gentle Edith was taller and stronger, and with an extremely quick apprehension of most subjects. Dot always referred to her in everything.

One afternoon, when all were seated around me, I said:—

"I have thought of a new game; who will be the first to learn it?"

There were many voices, and but one reply; each would be the first.

"What can it be, mamma?" asked Dot.

"It is the game of words," I replied. "Now, observe, I shall take ten pieces of paper, on each of which I shall write a name;" and so I wrote article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, participle, preposition, conjunction, and interjection, each name on a separate paper, and read them aloud. Of course these words conveyed no idea of their meaning, and I might just as well have read Greek. All the children looked very grave, waiting to hear what was coming next. Then I placed the papers in regular order. "These I shall call classes or divisions."

"Now then," said I, "every word which either of you can speak belongs to one or other of the classes or names on these papers. All the words contained in any book can be divided into no more than ten divisions. Suppose I write this sentence—'George said he was very happy.' Now I shall cut each word separate from the others. I must place *George* on the noun paper, *said* must go to the verb, *he* to the pronoun, *was* to the verb, *very* to the adverb, *happy* to the adjective; and all other words in this and every other book belong to one or other of the names on these papers; so that, you see, all the words we speak, or hear, or read can be divided into ten classes. Now see which of you can learn these ten names first." And then I repeated them slowly several times, then wrote them out on slips of paper, and gave to each that could read writing; and the three elder ones—Dot, Edith, and Alice—I gave in charge to teach the three younger ones; but the two youngest, in imitation of the elder children, would repeat also, though as yet but lispingly. The next day the lesson was perfectly repeated, but conveyed no sense to their young minds. I then explained to them how they might distinguish which of the ten divisions each word belonged to.

"Richard, there are a great many nouns in this room—many objects or things."

"Yes, mamma, there are chairs and tables, and books and stools."

"And boys and girls," said I, "who are all nouns, and belong to the second division of words. The boys and girls, because they are the names of persons; and chairs and tables and other objects, because they are the names of things."

No very clear perception of my meaning dawned upon them for a long time, and I found this task not the most pleasant, for it was very difficult to convey the meaning of every word, so that they might understand and retain what they heard.

I may as well say here a few words about my manner of teaching spelling. After the children had learned from their books to spell simple woods correctly, they then spelled from dictation—that is, read a short sentence of five or six words, and each spelled a word in turn: this exercised the memory and sharpened the intellect. Each word of two or more syllables was divided into the proper syllables before spelling; thus a rapid and sure progress was obtained. Writing and spelling from dictation occupied two afternoons of the week, and these writing exercises served also for parsing lessons, which also taught them to think.

During all these years, though I became so devoted to my children, I never allowed them to interfere with my time when my husband came home. They were early made to understand that mamma then could not be with them; and I would suggest to every mother never to allow her children to usurp the time and loving attention due to the husband. If she does, home will be no home to him; he will become irritable and seek comfort elsewhere. Wives have too often themselves to blame for cold and indifferent husbands. Every evening I was always ready to sit down in pleasant chat with Arthur, or go out for an evening stroll, or make a quiet call—for regular visiting is out of the question for a mother of a family, unless she chooses to delegate to other hands the culture of her children's minds. Yet thousands do this, and reap in after life bitterness and sorrow. Not that well-born, well-bred, and fully competent teachers do not exist, but they have not the power in themselves to impart instruction in the same manner a mother can. Too often rebellion and temper in her pupils—for which there is no adequate authority given to the governess to punish—bar the way, and far too often the young teacher herself is treated with disrespect by the unthinking parents. It is of no use recapitulating evils which are so well known, but which no amount of writing will alter. The example of those mothers in their households, who may be termed the ruling powers for good or evil in their class, will do much to eradicate the snobbishness of maltreating by open insult or contempt the lady whom they have chosen to impart knowledge to their children.

For Edith, Alice, and Mary, as they grew up, I was fortunate enough to find a good school, and not an expensive one. It was conducted by gentlewomen of good birth; true Christian women, who endeavored to make every human acquirement subservient to the humility and meekness of spirit characteristic of Christ's true flock. The girls did not leave their home till the youngest was twelve years old. I dreaded their contact with the rude ungovernable natures I so well remembered in my school days, but my husband deemed a school necessary, and I submitted, knowing that it must be if he had so decided.

While they were at home, and yet very young, I found it necessary to have an instructress in music for them. They all, including the boys, commenced to learn as each attained the age of five years, while their little fingers were flexible. I must say that both to the children and myself the note learning was an inexpressible weariness. I engaged Miss Barton to come every day to superintend the practice. Nor were they allowed to practise without she was present. I interdicted all tunes: the practice was really work. The scales in all their various keys and in all combinations formed the work, with short pieces from old masters, with more of harmony than tune in them. But I must except sacred music. No evening passed over without some strain ascending in all praise to the Creator. Every night was a Sabbath—a rest: the tired spirit seemed to ascend nearer Heaven as the melodies rose on the stillness of the room. I need scarcely remark that all my children became musicians, with more or less skill, according as their tastes varied. But the girls, when they went to school, knew only their scales and but little else besides sacred pieces.

I was not much surprised to hear in one of their letters home that they were at the head of the class in which they were placed, and were about to enter the first division among elder girls, and that they were at the time of writing at the head of the Bible-class.

I ought to have alluded before to my children's taste for drawing. Dot and Edith were the artists of the family, and the remaining three cared neither one way nor the other for the art, which to me had always been productive of much gratification. My way of teaching them was perhaps peculiar, though at first, and at no regular intervals, by way of pastime I challenged them as to which could draw the straightest and longest line, then the curve, then two sides of a triangle, then the triangle, the square, the round, and the oval. They were not at all aware there was any design in this, not the slightest suspicion that it was a task, or else, I fear, I should not have got on so well.

Of course, I joined them in the pastime, and my lines and curves, etc., were purposely as indifferent in perfection as theirs, though I was the first to improve. "Let us make 'curbs,'" was often the cry when tired of other things; and I am certain they found it equally amusing with making "dirt pies," or other extraordinary resources which children discover. More than a year passed before any use was suggested of these lines and curves, which by this time could be made tolerably, but not uniformly, correct. One day, as I was sitting in rather an abstracted mood, my eye fell upon a small bottle containing gum, but which originally had held pomade. The shape of this bottle seemed to stand out distinctly before my eyes in its curves and lines.

"Look here!" I exclaimed; "here is a bottle made up of curves and lines. There are two straight lines down the sides; a half-circle at the bottom; near the top is more than a half-circle, and the top, you see, is a circle."

"No, mamma," said Dot, "not a circle; it is almost an oval."

"Not so; it is a circle, though it looks like an oval," I replied showing them the top of the bottle, as I held it in my hand.

"So it is; but what makes it look like an oval?"

"The position, and the distance from which you view it," said I; "and this is called 'perspective,' and if you knew how to draw, you would sketch the object as it *appears* to your eyes, not as it actually is formed."

Dot pondered over the information I gave him, but did not quite comprehend it till Edith said:—

"Look at yonder wall; that is what mamma means. Don't you see that at the far end it looks pointed, and here close by it is very wide; but I am sure it is the same width all the way down. Am I right, mamma?"

"Yes. It is the distance which creates the illusion. Even the farthest end of the room looks narrower than this where we are sitting."

Richard could not be brought to see this at first, nor, indeed, till I showed him a willow-pattern plate, where the trees and houses appeared up in the sky, simply because the size of the objects had not been reduced in accordance with their respective distances. Then, as if he had solved a riddle, the difficulty vanished.

Sketching soon became a very pleasant pastime, and Dot, or John, as we now frequently called him, gave unmistakable signs that his would be an artist's career, and being averse to any business or other profession, we reluctantly placed him for a year with a painter of well-deserved fame, but not until we had left him for a fortnight on a visit to the then President of the Royal Academy, to whom we were first known from letters of high introduction. At the expiration of this time he said:—

"You will never make anything of the lad but an artist. Indeed, he is that now. But take him to S. Here is the address and a note. You cannot place him under better care."

Accordingly arrangements were made for his instruction in the art he loved so well. Two months after this myself and husband, passing near the British Museum—on our way to see our boy, whom I missed so much—we entered, and after some time drew near a student who was intent on copying a figure of Hercules, and did not observe the youth till we were turning away. "Dot!" I exclaimed. But it was a second before the soul which had gone out of him in loving admiration of his model returned to his eyes, and then in instant recognition he held out both his hands.

"Mother!" said he, and the tears welled into his eyes, though on the verge of manhood.

"And how do you get on, my boy?" his father asked, while I remarked, "How pale you look, my child!" But he heeded me not, intent upon replying to his father's question.

"Capital. I am studying anatomy."

"Why, what on earth will that do for you? You are not going to be a doctor."

"Mr. S. says that I shall never be able to properly sketch my figures if I don't study it."

"Well, there's something in that."

"Yes; he says he does not want me to be a copyist, but a true painter, and that I drew sufficiently well from models when I came to him. He tried me a day or two with lumps of chalk, and anything rough that came to hand; then he gave me an egg to copy, at which I laughed.

"'My mother let us play at sketch-eggs when we were very young,' said I. So he asked me to tell him all about it, and he was greatly amused at our play of curves and lines. He said it was so good a plan that he should like to see that system of amusement adopted in every house where children were. Then he asked me if I knew anything about mixing colors. Well, I didn't quite understand him, and so he said:—

"'I mean what two colors will make a green, or a violet, or a scarlet, or grey?'

"'Oh, yes,' I answered. 'We had two or three paint boxes, but mamma always took from us every color but five—yellow, red, blue, black, and white, and from these five, you know, we made every tint we needed, excepting when my sisters wanted to paint roses she gave them a piece of scarlet lake.' I never told you yet, mother, how astonished I was when I first saw you produce a green from the blue and yellow paint. And don't you recollect that beautiful poppy which Edith drew, and was at a loss for a color, when you said, 'Mix the yellow and red together'—don't you remember how she danced about for joy?" I have heard that Benjamin West's mother made him a painter, and I am sure you have made me one."

I smiled at the boy's enthusiasm, which it was hard to repress, though I longed to do so, for I saw the consuming fire within his eyes, that I feared would lure him from every mother object in life than the profession which he had chosen.

His father said, "You must make the best of your time, my boy, for the year you are with Mr. S. I shall not be able to afford an increased expense consequent upon a longer period."

"Never fear for me, father. I can live upon a crust, so that I may become a painter." And the boy's cheeks flushed and his eyes sparkled, and as I looked upon his bright face a chill as of the grave came over me, though the sun was shining hotly upon us.

"Don't study too much, Dot. You are not strong," I said.

"Ah! mother," he gayly answered, "I don't know what study means. I'm not like Dick and the others. I have been to no school but yours, and where we only played at study. I told Mr. S. so once, and he said he wished all boys were taught like me. You know he has two sons, but they are so rough, and I don't think they care anything for their home, it is so 'slow,' they said the other night.

The interview with Mr. S. was a very satisfactory one. He was pleased with the earnest spirit with which the boy took up his work. "Indeed, I have to repress his eagerness very often, and am astonished at his quickness of perception. The fact is, the lad has been taught to think, and to find a reason and a motive for every action. I do not know whether this faculty is inherent in him, or whether it has come by early training. I should think the latter. He will make a pupil of whom I shall indeed be proud."

This was cordial balm to a mother's heart, but I "rejoiced with trembling;" a prophetic warning of the end seemed to be ever ringing in my ears, yet I lacked power to oppose, for what could I say?—everything looked bathed in sunlight; the shadow was as yet invisible; yet I could say with truth that there it was. My husband thought me a little silly when I mentioned my fears that Dot would overtask his strength, and that his enthusiastic spirit would cut through the slender sheath.

"Nonsense, Mary. I thought you had overcome all this nonsense in Dot's milksop. I am glad to see such a manly bearing in him. He seems in so short a time to have sprung from a child to manhood."

"God keep him," I mentally prayed, and my prayer was answered, though not as I, in my fond mother's love, had hoped. But I am anticipating. Before we left him it was arranged that in the Christmas following he should return home for a month. It was now the early part of June, and with many pleasant words and happy thoughts we parted, and returned in time for the commencement of the holidays, when Dick and his sisters rejoined us at home.

The girls were grown all that parents' hearts could wish. I looked closely and with misgivings for any blemish in mind or manner, for any lapse in their simple faith, but I detected nothing.

"It has been no trouble to us to learn, mamma," Edith said one morning, "and of course at school we have had a regular routine of study and reading, but you so early taught us to think that it has been all pleasure to us. The music master was quite dismayed when we told him we could not play pieces.

"'It is extraordinary,' said he. 'I understand from Mrs. Forbes that your parents desire you to excel in the art, which should always be commenced at a very early age.'

"And you should have seen him, mamma, with what a contemptuous air he said:—

"'Have the goodness to show me how you play.'

"Mary and Alice stood looking on each other with dismay, while I produced those six sonatas that you said you had learned.

"'I thought you said that you did not play pieces.'

"'Not show pieces,' I said.

"I played them through, and then he asked me to play the scales set in the different keys. He looked at me with astonishment.

"'And your sisters?' he asked.

"'Oh, they play in the same way.

"'Then, young ladies, I ask pardon. Scarcely any theme will be difficult to you. You seem quite to understand the composer's marks of expression, and you follow them. Any further difficulties you will readily surmount. Only practice steadily. May I ask who taught you to play with such emphasis—such feeling?'

"'Mamma told us that every piece of music was a poem either in blank verse or rhyme; that the marks of expression were indicative of the composer's meaning; and that if we did not at first quite understand it, upon a few times carefully playing it the meaning would be revealed; so whatever we have to play we like to read it over well first without the piano.'

"'But you must have practised much?' he asked.

"'Only an hour a day each of us. But then Miss Barton, our governess, always superintended us, and we were never permitted to slur over a note wrongly played.'

"'But,' said he, 'this new piece which I have given you; can you read it quickly?'

"'Oh! yes,' I answered, and I began to read the notes aloud without the piano, at which he was much amused, and said it was a capital way, and he should adopt it in teaching. Do you know, mamma, that was the first time I really felt grateful to you? For in my secret heart I used to think you were very fussy, and I did always wish so to go to school!'

[*To be continued in our next issue.*]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of that day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
8 30 Treasurer.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 12, 1866.

A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of September, A. D., 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the mineral lands of the Company.
By order of the Board,
9 12 7t J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors, and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

THREE IMPORTANT
AGENCIES.
THE CELEBRATED
Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes,
Th[illegible]apest and best. Indeed, the only strictly Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe made.
The modern and extremely popular
STEAM ENGINE PACKING!
Called Miller's Lubricative Steam Packing, unsurpassed and unequalled.
AND THE SCALES FROM THE
GREAT BEND SCALE WORKS, PENNSYLVANIA.
Scales warranted equal to any in the market, and on terms much more favorable.
The undersigned having the General Agency for the sale of the above articles in this city, he respectfully solicits the attention of all parties interested, both the dealer and consumer, hoping to merit (as he has already received) the continuance of a liberal public patronage.
M. C. SADLER, AGENT,
8 11 smw13trp smw13t] No. 639 ARCH Street.

CAPE MAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the present arrangement of the Trains to and from Cape May will be CONTINUED, viz:—Leave Philadelphia at 3 P. M., and Cape Island at 8 A. M., daily.
J. VAN RENSSELEAR, Superintendent.
September 3, 1866. 9 3 tf

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4 White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais), Pickets, Shingles, Chestnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 9 17 lm

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

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LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 6 24 §

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JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL.
A SPECIALTY.
R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,
Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated
RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.
8 25 smw6m]

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8 00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 6 24

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Being neatly fitted up, will open for
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS
ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.
Two large Communicating Rooms on the second floor well adapted for a family. 8 25

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.
This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 lmo

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.


PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

MARBLED SLATE MANTLES.
SLATE WORK of every description on hand, or done to order.
PLAIN SLATE AND TILES always on hand.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12§ Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth 6 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE MAN SHOT AT THE FIREMEN'S RIOT ON SUNDAY.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday on the body of Henry Walters, who was shot on Sunday morning, at Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street, during a firemen's riot. The following testimony was elicited:—

David Jenkins sworn—I live No. 116 Reed street; I am a contributing member of the Shiffler Hose Company; was at the fire on Sunday morning; I was in Bouvier's bar-room about 3 o'clock in the morning; heard the fuss outside; I ran out and I met a man coming from the western side of the street with a pistol in his hand; my friend jerked me in the bar-room and the doors were closed about five minutes after Walters was shot; don't know the man who shot him; I only heard about five shots.

To a Juror—The man I saw with a pistol was not equipped.

James Ellenger sworn — I reside No. 130 Tasker street; I am a member of the Shiffler Hose Company; was at the fire on Sunday morning; know Walters; know one of the prisoners called "Shep;" I saw Walters shot; after the fire was over there was an alarm of another fire; the companies took up hose; the Hibernia's steamer was on the street and the Weccacoe's carriage was alongside of it; a crowd gathered around the carriage, and there was a cry of "Shoot in the bar-room;" some one then sang out "Let's go for them;" the crowd then came out from the bar-room; a fight was created, and they beat Mr. H. Teal on the head with revolvers; at this time Walters and myself were standing on the pavement; didn't know many of the men in the bar-room; they were not equipped; some one said there's one of them on the pavement, give it to him; at that moment the man with the duster (James Edmonson) came up to the curb-stone and shot at Walters; immediately after a second shot was fired, and Walters fell on his knees; I don't know whether the loads from the pistol fired by Edmonson shot Walters or not; there were no other shots fired at the time, but immediately afterwards perhaps twenty or thirty reports; the man who fired at Walters had no equipments on.

To a Juror—I am sure Edmonson is the man; I don't know him to speak to him, but I have seen him at every fire lately; he is the driver of the Weccacoe steamer.

To Prisoner—I don't remember how you were dressed, except that you were not equipped.

Samuel McIlvain sworn—I was with Walters when he was shot; I don't know who shot him; I caught him in my arms when he fell; he could not speak; Walters was not equipped; had not any pistol that I saw; from twenty to thirty shots were fired after I picked Walters up; a large crowd was in the street when the pistol was fired; did not see a man advance from the crowd and fire.

Policeman Sherr sworn—I was at the fire on Sunday morning; when I first saw it, I ran to the house of the Shiffler Hose Company, and tried to get the carriage out, but the members would not let me; they said that I might take one or two sections of hose. When the fight began in the bar, I went in, and saw one man beating another over the head with a pistol; the crowd got out on the foot-way and there was a number of pistol shots; the hose carriage began to move up the avenue, and I ran out and grabbed one man; he cried out, "You are not going to let me be taken, are you?" three or four shots were then fired at me, and the man got off; none of the men were equipped.

David R. Paul, of the Weccacoe Engine Company, F. J. Cooper, driver of the Hibernia steamer, and Thomas W. Rider, all testified to seeing Edmonson at the carriage while the firing was going on.

Dr. Shapleigh testified to having made a post-mortem examination, and to the discovery that the ball, a very small one, had passed through the left lung and the aorta, producing death from hemorrhage.

The jury rendered a verdict that Henry Walters came to his death from a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by James Edmonson, on the morning of September 16, 1866.

The accused was committed for trial.

The prisoner made a statement to the Coroner's jury, in which he said that he always carried the navy revolver, when he was on the steamer, to protect himself and it. He denied that he had it with him at the fire on Sunday morning. In answer to the question by a juror, he said that the steamer was not taken out on Sunday morning because of a belief that an attack would be made on the Company.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—A stated meeting of the Board of Guardians was held yesterday, President Erety in the chair.

The Outdoor Agent reported receipts for support cases, $626·92. The Steward reported house receipts at $59·20.

The House Agent reported the census of the House on Saturday, the 15th, at 2920; same time last year, 2670, an increase of 150. Admitted within the last two weeks, 189; births, 5; deaths, 28; discharged, 126; eloped, 47. Number granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 4; meals, 66. The inmates of the various departments are thus classified:—Insane males, 210; females, 362. Superannuated males, 75; females, 12. Diseased males, incurables, 24; females, incurables, 52. White men's out-ward, 324; hospital, 256. Colored men's out-ward, 26. White women's out-ward (cholera), 1; obstetrical, 99. Colored women's out-ward, 35; obstetrical, 14; hospital, 24. Total males, 1206; total females, 1614.

The Storekeeper reported having received, since last meeting, 66 pounds of forfeited butter.

The Committee on Insane Department, to whom was referred the communication from the Board of Health, made a report, contradicting the statement of the Board of Health Committee in reference to the Insane Department.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Storekeeper to inform the Board, when making his report, of the Market Clerks from whom he received forfeited butter, with the amount given by each.

Mr. Erety here stated to the Board that there have been seven cases of cholera under treatment in the house within the last two weeks, only one of which occurred since the 9th inst. So that but one new case of cholera has actually occurred within the two weeks. Of the seven cases, three proved fatal, and two were brought in from the city.

Drs. Allis, Orvis, Curtin, and Mears were elected resident physicians by the Board.

After granting the usual requisitions, the Board adjourned.

THE BOAT BURNERS.—A further hearing was had yesterday afternoon in the case of Gilbert Adams, charged with conspiring to burn the steamer *Meteor*, with intent to defraud certain insurance companies. At a previous hearing, Captain Denny, who was in command of the vessel, testified that his brother had been employed to set her on fire by certain of the owners, and yesterday the brother testified as follows:—

Samuel Denny sworn—I reside at Pennsgrove; I was employed on the steamship *Meteor*; was on board on the 15th of November, 1865; I had a conversation with French previously; he told me everything was ready and to "let the boat go the first opportunity;" the conversation took place on the boat; I was a deck hand on the boat; the steamship came to at Weidner's wharf, at Chester, and about 6½ o'clock, all hands being ashore except the steward and one of the deck hands, the boat was set on fire; I did it with a lamp; some rubbish in the forward part of the steamship was fired; the boat was burned to the water's edge; I never received any compensation for it; was to be largely rewarded; that came through my brother to me, from the owners.

Cross-examined—My brother mentioned it to me six weeks before the boat was destroyed; I at first refused; said I would not have anything to do with it.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Cassidy for the defense called the attention of the Alderman to the fact that the witness had confessed to the commission of a crime, and said he would leave it to him to take such action in reference to it as he saw proper.

Mr. Cuyler for the prosecution said he would take care that the witness was forthcoming to testify at the proper time.

Adams was held in $5000 bail to answer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The preparations for the Pennsylvania State Fair, which comes off at Easton this year, commencing on the 25th instant, and continuing four days, promises to be a complete and perfect success. Every department will be unusually full, and a number of inventions will be introduced. The aggregate prizes are valued at over $10,000, of which $2000 will be for the fastest horses. A number of highly exciting races will take place, in which celebrated horses will take part, among them "Mountain Maid" and "Fanny Allen." General Hartranft's great stock of Kentucky thorough-breeds will be exhibited and offered for sale. The Horse and Floral Departments will be magnificent. The managers are doing their very best to make the coming Fair the finest ever seen in this State, and Mr. A. B. Longaker, the Secretary, is run down with business.

BOARD OF SURVEYORS.—A stated meeting of the Board was held yesterday. Applications for sewers in the following-named streets were granted:—On Mount Vernon street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets; on Twelfth street, between Spruce and Pine streets; on Twenty-third street, between Arch and Cherry; on Second street, between Race and Vine; on Gaskill street, between Fourth and Fifth; on Germantown avenue and Sixth street, between Diamond and Dauphin; and on Thirteenth street, from Arch to Wager streets. A resolution was adopted, recommending Councils to pass an ordinance providing for street lines and grade regulations in a portion of the Twenty-third Ward. A plan was presented for the widening of Poplar street, between West College avenue and Pennsylvania avenue, but was laid over until the next meeting. Adjourned.

CLERGYMEN IN DIFFICULTY.—Before Recorder Eneu yesterday, one of our prominent clergymen charged another one of equal prominence with defrauding him. The prosecution grew out of transactions in the stock of one or more coal oil companies. There was an allegation of bad faith on one side and a failure to fulfil an agreement on the other. The accused was held to answer.

INSTRUCTION.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at

No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 27

MUSIC.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE

As Teacher, is desirous to obtain a few additional PUPILS FOR THE PIANO FORTE.

Address "Music," Post Office, Box 2572. [9 15 3t

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march or harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp

DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY.—ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Boarding School for Boys Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—hourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH Street, No. 1334 CHESNUT Street, or of 9 8 1m* Rev. JOHN McKELWAY, A. M., Principal

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A term will commence on MONDAY, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the NORTH COLLEGE, NINTH St., near Market, by Prof. MORRIS. [9 11 tuss6t

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MUS. BAC. OXON, Organist at St. Mark's Church, will be in Philadelphia about the 20th instant. Address—La Pierre House. 9 12 6t*

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

P. WARE, JR., & CO.'S GUM-SOLE BOOT and Shoe store, M. FABIAN'S First National, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

$2.—LADIES' GUM-SOLE BALMORALS, made of the best Leather in the Uppers, for only $2, at FABIAN'S First National Gum-Sole Store, No. 914 SPRING GARDEN Street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,

POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at $1 each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

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LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

	Three-story Brick residence, n street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1	Three-story brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1	Three story brick residence, tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1	Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1	Two story brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2	Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1 800
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20 000
50	Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6 250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80	American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6.000
75	Bunting do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20	do $75 each	1 500
20	Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453	Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
	Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. E. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [9 8 thstu

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY, By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT, And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. WM. E. SINN & CO.....Lessees. Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8. THIS EVENING, LAST WEEK of the Distinguished Lyric Tragedienne, VESTVALI, who will appear in her great impersonation of GAMEA, in which character she will sing FOUR SONGS. GAMEA; OR THE HEBREW MOTHER. Gamea.....Vestvali. Sy via.....Miss Josie Orton. Rutchieri.....Mr. G. H. Clarke. And the strength of the Company. To conclude with the laughable afterpiece, entitled THE LOAN OF A LOVER, with Walter Lennox, Miss C. Jefferson, and Miss Lizzie Cooper in the cast. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 22, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. MONDAY, September 24, first appearance of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8 o'clock. CONTINUED SUCCESS—FULL HOUSES. Second week of the Peonie's Favorites, MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE. MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, the great sensational Drama of INSHAVOUGE: OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN. BRIAN MAGUIRE, the Outlaw of '98, Mr. W. J. FLORENCE To conclude with the Protean Piece, THRICE MARRIED. MR AND MRS. FLORENCE in five characters, songs, and dances

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NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE WORRELL SISTERS. FAIRY BURLESQUE OF CINDERELLA. MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK. 9 17 2t

ROBERT HELLER'S "SALLE DIABOLIQUE," LARGE HALL ASSEMBLY BUILDING. THIRD WEEK—FULL NIGHTLY. Last week in this city of Heller's New Sensation, "PLAYING WITH GHOSTS." Every act new this week—Magic and Music. MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Evening—Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Admission 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents. 9 17 6t

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FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE LARGE Dwelling House, No 415 S. Fifteenth street. Immediate possession. Apply to E. HUNN, Jr., 9 14 6t No. 813 ARCH Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—A JUNIOR MEMBER OF THE Bar wishes a position as Clerk or private Secretary to any gentleman or corporation. Would travel if necessary. [9 15 3t*] C. T. BAYLOR.

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It leaves the Goods soft, and as perfect as when new, with no spot upon which dust can collect, as is the case with all the preparations heretofore sold for cleansing goods.

It is delicately perfumed, and entirely free from the disagreeable odor of Benzine, and all other resinous fluids.

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. SARAH W. SUMNER vs. FREDERICK A. SUMNER. March Term, 1866. No. 37. In Divorce.

SIR:—You will please take notice that the Court has granted a rule to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in this case, returnable on SATURDAY, September 22, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours, etc., WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, 9 14 (return 41*) Attorney for Libellant. To FREDERICK A. SUMNER, Respondent.

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Fine French Merinoes, $1·12½ per yard.
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Black and White Plaid Alpacas, 44 cents.
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Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

Something for Conservative Republicans to Consider.

WE remarked the other day that the throwing overboard of General Dix by the New York Democratic Nominating Convention was a virtual abandonment of the August Convention movement inaugurated in this city. The New York *Times* confirms this view of the case in an elaborate editorial article, in which it exposes the duplicity of the Democratic leaders with reference to that movement, and their evident intention to use it for the furtherance of their own distinctively partisan ends. The *Times* says that the Philadelphia Convention set out to go before the country upon the single issue of the admission of loyal Representatives to Congress from loyal States. It was not contemplated to strengthen or build up the Democratic party. Hence the conservative Republicans of New York sent delegates to the Albany Nominating Convention, which had been called in accordance with the August Convention plan of Union.

The *Times* then goes on to show how Gen. DIX was sacrificed, and Hoffman nominated on the *express ground* that it would contribute to the *safety and interest of the Democratic party*. Dix was accordingly slaughtered, although at first, as the *Times* asserts, full two-thirds of the Convention were in his favor. But everything was made to bow to the supposed interests of the Democratic party.

Not content with this action, the Convention went on to introduce a number of purely partisan issues, which conservative Republicans could not endorse. They nominated but a single Republican on the whole ticket, and in making up the Central Committee of the party appointed more than two-thirds of it from active members of the Democratic party. Indeed, in its whole action the Convention showed no regard to the Philadelphia movement, other than an endeavor to prostitute it to strengthening the Democratic party and restoring it to power. This, the *Times* asserts, was not the entertainment to which conservative Republicans were invited, and it significantly adds that while there are tens of thousands of them who desire the "admission of loyal men to Congress from loyal States, *they will be quite likely to prefer taking their chances of securing this result from the action of the Republican party, modified as it may be by reflection and moderate counsels, rather than seek it in the way marked out for them by the Albany Democratic Convention.*"

We rejoice that the *Times*, and those for whom it speaks, refuse to be thus used for the ends of the Democratic party. What has been the history of that party for the past five years, that any Republican should think of committing to it the destinies of the country now? And if in New York the conservative Republicans are thus repudiating an arrangement which would make them a mere tail to the Democratic kite, what must they say and do here in Pennsylvania, where they are asked to contribute directly to the election of such a man as Heister Clymer for Governor? Not only are conservative Republicans required here to support a ticket nominated by and made up solely of Democrats, but a ticket headed by a man whose disloyal course in the past has been so notorious and offensive that General Grant says it is an *insult* to any soldier to ask him to vote for him? What do our conservative Republicans say to this? Are they ready to be sold out bodily to the Democratic party? Is it best for them to blot out their connection with the past glorious and patriotic record of the great Union party of Pennsylvania, and submit themselves to the dictation of the men who have been and still are the leaders of the Democracy? If New York conservative Republicans can't stand Hoffman, can those of Pennsylvania endorse Clymer? Remember he stands by his record, and defiantly endorses every word of it. If he is right, then the Union men were wrong during the whole war. Are Union men, even of the conservative order, ready to endorse that conclusion by their votes, and thus cast disgrace and odium upon their own most noble and heroic record? We do not believe it. On the contrary, discerning, as they must, the signs of the times, presaging the utter overthrow and discomfiture of the Democratic party by the people, let them hasten to return to the old Union organization, and seek such modifications in its policy and action as may seem to them desirable by wise counsel and dispassionate discussion within its ranks.

THE *Ledger* conceals from its readers the most important part of General Grant's statement—that where he asserts that it would be an "*insult*" to any Union soldier to ask him to vote for Heister Clymer. The *Ledger* professes to be an independent paper, and should let its readers see the whole of General Grant's statement.

IT IS ESTIMATED in conservative quarters that the slaughter of General Dix by the New York Democrats will cost their party in that State at least fifteen thousand votes at the polls this fall. It will cause them to lose votes in other States as well, since it so clearly reveals the treachery of the Democrats to the August-Convention movement.

All for the "Old Time" Democracy.

THE *Age*, in speaking of the speeches made last night at the Clymer mass meeting, says they were "full of the *old-time doctrines of the Democratic party.*"

So they were, and the whole spirit of the meeting was that of the Peace Democracy of Pennsylvania during the war. It was a Democratic gathering throughout, composed of the same class of men who attended Democratic meetings in 1863 and 1864, and opposed Abraham Lincoln and the prosecution of the war. To illustrate the spirit of this Clymer meeting, we will narrate a little incident which occurred in our presence.

A boisterous, loud-mouthed Democrat, who had been seated amid a wagon-load of companions, as they passed along in the procession, stood up, and plucking off a dirty old hat from the head of one of his neighbors, held it up before the crowd and exclaimed:—"*This is the hat that Abe Lincoln stole from a nigger to wear through Baltimore.*"

This meeting is but an illustration of the base uses to which conservative Republicans are to be put in building up the regular old-time Democratic party. It is but just to state, however, that aside from a few leaders on the stage, there were no conservative Republicans in the crowd last night—at least none who acknowledged themselves to be so. The truth is, the August-Convention movement was a deep game to transfer conservative Republicans bodily to the regular Democratic party. They have already bolted the arrangement in New York; and the swindle was from the start so apparent in this State, that it failed utterly to enlist any popular sympathy or respect.

General Grant's Charge on the Enemy.

GENERAL GRANT'S statement of his political views is a terrible blow to the Clymer party in this State. It is something for which they were utterly unprepared. And it so admirably hits the case that everybody sees at a glance its tremendous effect. It sweeps away at a breath the fallacies and delusions with which selfish and unscrupulous leaders have attempted to befog the soldiers, and lead them to the support of a man who was disloyal in the hour of the nation's sorest need. "It is a gross *insult*," says the great leader, "to ask you to vote for such a man, and against that noble and gallant soldier, General Geary." The voice of General Grant will be heeded by his tens of thousands of brave comrades in arms, not merely because it is his voice, but because he speaks the sentiments which must fill every brave Union soldier's breast. The Northern traitors who assailed the Government in the hour of trial and danger, says General Grant, are worse than the Southern Rebel, led astray by local influences and associations.

THE New York *Herald*, after casting off the party of Southern sympathizers, is now coming out as radical as it was before violent in its conservatism. To-day it opposes negro suffrage *for the present*, and strongly recommends the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by the Southern States:—

"This, among the Southern politicians, may seem a hard condition either way; but as it is evident that the North will not consent to a representation of the Southern blacks in Congress without suffrage, the Southern States must make their election upon this amendment, one way or the other. Nor can we understand why there should be any hesitation, under the present state of things, in the choice of the alternative. There is a *prejudice* of two hundred years' growth in the South against the admission of the blacks among the Southern whites to a footing of political equality. This prejudice cannot be removed by Congressional legislation, nor even by a Constitutional amendment. *It must be left to the changing influences of time.* Very well. Even so this amendment proposes to leave it. Every State concerned has the choice of admitting to or excluding from the suffrage its black population; and as this prejudice against the blacks is the prominent idea among the ruling Southern whites, their only course is to accept the amendment, with the distinct understanding among themselves that they will exclude the blacks from the ballot-box *in toto for the present*, submitting to the loss of their representation in Congress."

CLYMER will have to withdraw. The Democrats do not wish to "insult" the soldiers, and yet General Grant says they will do it if they ask them to vote for Clymer.

New Absurdities in Numismatics.—A new system of small coinage is now under consideration by the Government, and will in all probability be adopted. The proposed new cent is to be made of nickel, the same as at present, but the centre of the coin has a raised star, the nucleus of which is represented by a hole through the coin. The two-cent pieces have two perforated stars, and the three-cent coins three. Thus by holding either denomination to the light, or by simply touching them so as to feel the holes, the value of a piece of money is unmistakably known. The half-dimes and dimes are a larger coin of better metal, but are to be distinguished by one and two perforated stars.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (or Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

FOR ALDERMAN,

FIFTH WARD,

WILLIAM W. DOUGHERTY.
9 12 1m]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem Certificates of Temporary Loan, known as "Clearing-house Certificates," at the offices from which they were respectively issued, and that on and after the 25th of September, 1866, interest will cease upon fifty per cent. of each certificate; and on and after the 25th of October next interest will cease on the remainder.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
9 17 9t Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*)

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

GOVERNOR.

Major-General John W. Geary.

JUDICIARY.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

HON. JOSEPH ALLISON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

HON. WILLIAM S. PIERCE,
F. CARROLL BREWSTER, ESQ.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

RICHARD FELTZ.

CITY COMMISSIONER.

CAPTAIN HENRY CONNER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

CONGRESS.

First District—
Second District—Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District—Hon. LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District—Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District—CALEB N. TAYLOR.

SENATOR.

First District—JEREMIAH NICHOLS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSHUA T. OWEN.

PROTHONOTARY DISTRICT COURT.

JAMES McMANES.

CLERK OF COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

JOHN G. BUTLER.

CORONER.

SAMUEL DANIELS.

ASSEMBLY.

First District—GEORGE W. GHEGHAN.
Second District—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
Third District—
Fourth District—WILLIAM W. WATT.
Fifth District—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District—JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District—JAMES SUBERS.
Eighth District—JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District—FRED. DITTMAN.
Tenth District—ELISHA W. DAVIS.
Eleventh District—WM. J. DONOHUGH.
Twelfth District—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
Thirteenth District—ESON C. BENNER.
Fourteenth District—W. M. WORRALL.
Fifteenth District—GEORGE DE HAVEN, JR.
Sixteenth District—DAVID WALLACE.
Seventeenth District—EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of Union Republican City Executive Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries.
JOSEPH S. ALLEN, Secretaries.
9 18 1t

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA ARE REQUESTED TO ASSEMBLE

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,

THE 18th INST.,

AT

NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH.

ADDRESSES WILL BE DELIVERED BY

COLONEL N. W. DANIELS,

OF LOUISIANA.

ALFRED JARVIS, Esq.,

OF LOUISIANA.

COLONEL JAMES MULLINS,

OF TENNESSEE.

D. Y. KILGORE, Esq.,

LATE OF MICHIGAN.

DELEGATES TO THE

LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION,

And Other Distinguished Speakers.

By order of the Committee on Public Meetings of the

UNION LEAGUE.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.
CHARLES S. CODEN, Secretary. It

HEADQUARTERS

Republican Invincibles.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held at the

NATIONAL UNION CLUB HOUSE,

No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, September 18,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

It WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION! "BOYS IN BLUE" MYERS' CAMPAIGN CLUB, AND WARD ASSOCIATIONS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Grand Torchlight Procession of the friends of Hon. LEONARD MYERS and the whole Union ticket will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 19, 1866.

The line will form on Girard avenue, right resting on Fourth street, facing South, at 7½ o'clock, and move at 8 precisely.

Countermarch on Girard avenue to Germantown road, up Germantown road to Norris, down Norris to Otis, down Otis to Richmond, down Richmond to Frankford road, down Frankford road to Laurel, up Laurel to New Market, down New Market to Brown, up Brown to Franklin, down Franklin to Callowhill, down Callowhill to Sixth, up Sixth to Girard avenue, and there dismiss.

By order of

Captain JACOB S. STRETTH,
9 18 2t Chief Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

SEPTEMBER 18, 1866.

ORDER No. 5.

Members will assemble at 7 o'clock sharp, on WEDNESDAY EVENING the 19th instant, to participate in the Grand Torchlight Parade in the Third Congressional District.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Jr.,
9 18 2t Marshal.

TWELFTH WARD

UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY, ATTENTION.

The Executive Committee of the Ward will meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Fauver's, to make arrangements for the Grand Parade on Wednesday evening.

CHARLES M. WAGNER, President.
Thomas A. Grace, Secretary. It

THIRTEENTH WARD.—THE LOYAL Union citizens of the Thirteenth Ward are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th instant, at the corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD Streets, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the parade of the Union organizations of the Third Congressional District. A band of music will be in attendance. By order of the Executive Committee.

THOMAS COCHRAN, President.
CHARLES M. CARPENTER, Secretary. 9 18 2t*

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 13m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING GRAND AND Square Pianos—the most perfect and permanent instruments. New Rooms, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 18 12t4p*] WILLIAM H. DUTTON.

THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE EMERSON COTTAGE SQUARE PIANOS. Charming tone. Low price. Only for sale at No. 914 CHESNUT Street. [9 15 12t 4p*] WM. H. DUTTON.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—MR. SARGENT'S orders are received as usual (during the past eight years) at MASON & CO.'S, No. 507 Chesnut street. Pianos releathered without removing, to sound as good as new. 8 21 1m rp

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Safe-keeping of Valuables under Guarantee.

CAPITAL, $500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Charles Macalester
Clarence H. Clark, Edward W. Clark,
John Welsh, Alexander Henry,
J. Gillingham Fell, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Henry C. Gibson.

President, N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President, CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer, ROBERT PATTERSON.
Office (at present) in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE FOURTH.

The Company will commence business on the 1st September 1866, and will be prepared TO RECEIVE DEPOSITS UNDER GUARANTEE upon the following rates for one year or less period:—

Government and all other (coupon) securities, or those transferable by delivery, including Bank Bills..... $1 00 per $1000
Government and all other securities, negotiable only by endorsement..... 50 per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..... $1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... $2 00 per $1000
Silver or Gold Plate (under seal, on) owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk, on a basis of..... $1 00 per $100
Deeds, Mortgages, Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5; which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
Cash Boxes or small Tin Boxes, for papers of Bankers, Capitalists, Merchants, Lawyers, Tradesmen, Families, etc., will be received at $2a each box or trunk per year, contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited.

FOR COLLECTION OF INTEREST, ONE PER CENT ON AMOUNT COLLECTED.
COUPONS AND INTEREST WILL BE COLLECTED WHEN DESIRED AND REMITTED TO THE OWNERS.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED, ON WHICH INTEREST WILL BE ALLOWED.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, Corporations, or Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 4 1m

BEDDING, MATTRESS,

AND

FEATHER WAREHOUSE.

WILLIAM B. DREW,

No. 813 MARKET St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 18 tuthslm

OLD AFRICAN COFFEE,

SMALL BEAN,

GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE,

GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

ALE! ALE!

WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,

FOR SALE BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6p] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries,

No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

Would respectfully state that no further interruption to their business will occur in consequence of the fire in the upper part of their establishment on the morning of the 6th inst., and are now ready to fill orders for their friends and the public, and will be thankful for their patronage. 9 11 6t



CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18§] Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $2500, TO engage in an honorable, extensive, and lucrative business, in which there is no risk. Applicants can be convinced of this being a safe investment, as the money will be returned out of first sales. For full particulars apply to WALTON & CO., No. 1218 MARKET Street. It*



WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuthsmrp] J. L. CAPEN
at No. 28 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

VACANT, WITH BOARD, A SECOND-STORY room. Also, table board. No. 917 SPRUCE Street. 9 18 tuthsit*

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

SOAP

SAVES TIME,

SAVES LABOR,

SAVES CLOTHES,

SAVES WOMEN.

And all leading Grocers sell it.

It is used by dissolving in hot water, and soaking the clothes five to ten minutes, then a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do with ordinary soap, and no injury to the most delicate fabric. It is used with entire satisfaction in the families of Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN; WM. C. STEVENSON, No. 1525 Green street; THOMAS C. LOVE, No. 1019 CHESNUT street; A. L. HART, No. 327 Lombard street; ISAAC MOSS, No. 2202 Green street; C. HARTMAN, No. 1229 Marshall street, and thousands of others, in all parts of this and other cities.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP.

WHOLESALE OFFICE,

No. 107 South FIFTH St.

9 18 6t4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
BERLIN SHAWLS,
STRIPE BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' SHAWLS.

SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

9 18 tuths3t4p

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

HANDSOME SILKS,
IRISH POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
ALL-WOOL POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOES.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES,
PLAID OF EVERY VARIETY,
WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
OPEN CENTRE BROCHE SHAWLS,
FILLED CENTRE BROCHE SHAWLS.

Most of the above Goods are of

OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

And much lower than the present

MARKET PRICES. [9 18 3t

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF THE

AMERICAN WATCHES.

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

In consequence of the recent great improvements in our facilities for manufacturing, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

WITH GOLD AT PAR,

So that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years and the manufacture and sale of

MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,

Have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until, for months together, we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in saying that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade-marks on the plate:—

1. "American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wildam Ellery."
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co." Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Co. of Waltham, Mass., authorize us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,

ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED

to be the best timekeepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that, unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker, who can never be reached, this guarantee is good at all times against the Company or their agents and that if after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular it may always be exchanged for another. As the American Watches made at Waltham are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single Watches.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
9 14 ttuth6t*tip No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TO FAMILIES.

OLD PORT WINES,

VERY RARE OLD BRANDIES,

SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,

RYE, BOURBON, AND WHEAT WHISKIES,

By the Demijohn or Cask.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

28 tuthslm4p

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

NOW OPENING

FALL IMPORTATIONS

NEW CARPETINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

No. 904

CHESNUT STREET,

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES

IN

FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

New Designs.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET,

MESSRS. JOHN CROSSEY & SONS'

NEW STYLE

6-4 VELVET CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET,

800 PIECES

ENGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS,

CHOICE STYLES,

Now Landing from Steamer "Melita."

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN 3-PLY CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAIN CARPETS.
BORDERED DRUGGETS.
10-4, 12-4, 16-4 DRUGGETS.
STAIR DRUGGETS.

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CHESNUT STREET,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS

FOR

HALLS AND STAIRS,

WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE NINTH,

FANCY RUGS AND SHEEPSKIN MATS.
COCOA MATTING, ALL WIDTHS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR FLOORS.
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, FOR STAIRS.

9 6 thstu2m4p]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night the Academy was opened to the public for the first time since the completion of the new improvements, or rather we should say changes. The occasion was the commencement of the season of the English Troupe, and *Maritana* was performed with success. The house was about one-third full, and the audience had therefore an ample opportunity of seeing what had been altered. When we first heard that the building was to be refitted with blue, we naturally supposed that such a shade would have been selected as would harmonize with the dark maroon of the seats and curtains. A rich mazarine was the very thing which we dreamed would be placed in contrast with the heavy draping of the house. We were doomed to disappointment.

The Committee on Taste exhibited a most lamentable lack of that article, and the most extraordinary appearance is presented by the building, of which we have always been justly proud. The patriotism of the Committee has overcome their appreciation of propriety, and the house now looks as though it was draped in a gigantic American flag. The dark maroon of the velvet still remains, while in the background is paper of the kind technically called 'band-box paper,' it is a pale sky-blue, with white diamond-shaped figures thickly strewn over it, and matches exactly with the figures so popular in the bed-rooms of boarding-houses.

The sky blue forms a remarkable contrast with the heavy red of the seats, and the contrast is about as appropriate as an elephant and an Italian greyhound—one light and calculated to convey an idea of "the spacious firmament on high," while the other looks remarkably like the flames of the "red lights" for which young America has so decided a *penchant*. The effect of the whole is eminently patriotic, and the audience could hardly restrain themselves from gently humming:—

"And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We admire patriotism, but patriotism and art are not fit partners. We earnestly hope that the paper will be at once removed, and a dark mazarine blue and gold be substituted in its place. The change so far is much for the worse. The audience were apparently unanimous in their censure.

Another "improvement" is the arrangement of the proscenium boxes. The architect deserves to be handed down to fame as the first to apply the style of the private room or eating saloon to an opera house. They are strangely suggestive of rosewood and "free and easy," and look not unlike the tent which the modern stage manager erects as the site or the dream of "Richard." They are entirely too heavy, and in extremely bad taste. The slight retouches of paintings which appear in the corridors are noticeable only for their weakness, and are admirable imitations of soapsuds.

The gilding has been attended to, and it is about the only change which we can commend. In fact the whole house is injured by the "improvements," and the best thing that the Directors can do is to remodel the German Gorgon head, and either give us back the old dress or else adopt the opposite of everything they have at present selected.

MAD'LLE VESTVALI played "Gamea" to a brilliant audience last night at the New Chesnut Street Theatre. Her gem ballads were encored, and her acting was applauded throughout. She repeats her great *rôle* this evening. The *Loan of a Lover* will conclude the programme.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Clarke appears in two of his funniest characters—"Jeremiah Beetle" and "Paul Pry." He was honored with an immense house last night, and he kept the people in a roar for four hours nearly. Mr. Clarke cannot extend his engagement beyond the present week.

"INSHAVOGUE" was produced at the Arch Street Theatre, last night, in excellent style, and was well received. Mr. Florence's acting in the new piece was especially fine. To-night, *Inshavogue* will be repeated, with the capital protean play of *Twice Married*, in which Mrs. Florence sustains half-a dozen different characters.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN, *Cinderella* was presented last evening to a large and enthusiastic audience. The Worrell Sisters all appear to great advantage in this fairy burlesque. It will be performed this evening, and will be followed by *The Maid with the Milking Pail*.

HELLER still continues his popular performances at the Assembly Buildings. This is the last week of his modern spectral and humorous act of *Playing with Ghosts*. Go and see the spiritual antics on the stage.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY brought out their novelties in admirable style last night, to a very large audience. Their gem of an opera house, in Eleventh street above Chesnut, is now known as "The Popular Resort."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.—This evening an interesting time may be expected in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brown street, below Third. It is the fiftieth anniversary of its consecration, and the congregation is looking forward to a very pleasant meeting with those who formerly worshipped there—all of whom are invited. There will be a number of addresses delivered by clergymen who know well how to interest an audience, and what will add to the interest is the fact that nearly all of the speakers were connected with the church before entering the ministry. On the list of speakers we have seen the names of the Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Dr. Seeds, Rev. Dr. Clemson, and Rev. Dr. Morton; also the Rev. Messrs. Brown, Bonnell, Burk, and Graham. We are always glad to chronicle such matters as these, and to those now connected with this time-honored church we wish the full gratification of their desires, a full house, an interesting and profitable time, and complete success in this as well as every other undertaking.

A LARGE HAUL.—The police made a large haul of river thieves yesterday morning. It seems that for some time past the produce men have been losing large quantities of fruit and vegetables. Finding their losses becoming serious, they called the attention of the police to the facts of the case. A squad of men were sent down to Spruce street wharf yesterday morning, and a number of men, who were ostensibly fishermen, were arrested with about sixteen baskets of sweet potatoes in their possession, to which they could not give a clear title. They gave the names of Thomas Manning, John Sullivan, Thomas Graham, David Walsh, John Geisse, David McCormick, Washington Weter, William Gallop, John Dorsey, Anton Geisse, and James Beckit. They had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, who held them each in $600 bail to answer.

AN AWFUL CREATURE.—Michael Hassan is the name of one of those chivalrous knights of the present time who display their prowess by attacking defenseless men and women. Last night, at Twenty-third and Naudain streets, he caught hold of a decrepid soldier, and was about to thrust him away with violence, when Mr. Milley and his wife and daughter interfered in the soldier's behalf, begging Hassan not to hurt him. Instead of being moved by pity to leave the soldier alone, he threatened to shoot Mr. Milley, his wife, and his daughter Mary. They called for help, and the fellow then left, and was soon afterwards arrested. He had with him a loaded revolver when he was arrested. He was held in $500 by Alderman Swift to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and for threatening to kill.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—There is a row of frame dwellings on the corner of Thirty-sixth and Market streets, known as the "Blue Row." Whether it is from the color of the old time-battered frames, or from the sulphureous character of the inmates of one or two of the places, we do not know. At any rate, one of these places, occupied by a fellow named G. W. Leas, was pounced upon by the police last night. Leas and one or two others were arrested. There was considerable disturbance going on at the time of the arrest. This morning Alderman Allen held G. W. Leas in the sum of $600 to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

FOUND DROWNED—VERDICT 'SUICIDE.'—Last evening, the body of a woman named Sarah Wanstanley, aged thirty-five years, was found in the basin at Corinthian and Poplar streets. She formerly resided in Bucknald street, near Brown. She was discovered and taken out by a squad of the Ninth District police, who removed her to the Station House. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that she had come to her death by voluntarily drowning herself.

A RECKLESS JEHU.—Samuel Leech was arrested yesterday afternoon for fast driving. He drove through the streets in a most reckless manner, and as he passed the corner of Fourth and George streets, his horse struck down a small child, and the wheels of the chaise in which he was driving passed over it, injuring it very severely. Leech was taken into custody, and this morning he had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

JACK SHEPPARD.—A young colored man, giving the name of John Sheppard, was arrested yesterday morning, at Seventh and Mary streets, on the charge of larceny. He had taken a butcher's coat from the Second-street Market-house, which contained all the butcher's papers, etc. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler this morning, and was held in default of $500 to answer.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.—This beautiful square has been for some time past so infested with degraded characters that no respectable person cares about being in its neighborhood after dark. The most strenuous exertions are being made by the police authorities to reduce it to something like respectability, and a number of disorderlies are nightly arrested in its vicinity. It is to be hoped that these arrests will have a good effect.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—There will be quite a fine turn-out to-morrow night. The Republican Invincibles and the citizens of the Third Congressional District favorable to the re-election of Hon. Leonard Myers, will form in procession with torchlights, transparencies, and music, at Fourth street and Girard avenue, and will then parade through our principal streets. The display will be a fine one, and well worth seeing.

INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION!—See order No. 5 for parade on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst. This splendid organization will turn out with full ranks to participate in the grand demonstration in the Third Congressional District.

TO DEALERS IN CLOTHING.—We have the largest and most complete assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia. Our goods will be found *superior in style, make, and fit* to those usually offered at wholesale, at prices equally low or lower. An examination respectfully invited.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

August Seven-Thirties
Converted into
Five-Twenties.
Apply to
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

AS THE TWINKLING STARS go out one by one in the golden lustre of the morn, so the once popular perfumes of the American market have faded into oblivion before the superior claims of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the standard perfume of the Western Hemisphere.—*Huntington Democrat.*

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.,
Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

A CANDLE STUCK IN A TURNIP compares as favorably with the Sun, as does much of the Ready-made Clothing sold throughout the city with the splendid goods sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the Continental. This was the substance of one of the speeches among the audience at a mass meeting the other night.

ALL PERSONS who are fond of Fine Confections, G. W. Jenkins, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, would invite to call and try his stock of Fine Candies, Iceland Moss Paste, Gum and Chocolate Drops, Chocolate Creams of all flavors, Caramels, etc., of which he has constantly on hand a fresh assortment.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT PICTURES of any kind, go to Leonard May's Gallery, at the southeast corner of Sixth and Callowhill streets. He will be sure to suit you. Give him a call.

LACE CURTAINS.—Elegant designs in real Lace and Nottingham Lace Curtains, very beautiful and very cheap, at Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES of the newest patterns and lowest prices, at Reimer's, Arch street, east of Seventh.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY.	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BE

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

PARR—WILKINSON.—On September 15, at the Parsonage of the Cohocksink M. E. Church, No. 1603 N. Fifth street, by Rev. William Cooper, D. D., JOHN PARR to CHARLOTTE C. WILKINSON, all of Philadelphia.

SMITH—BROOKE.—On Tuesday evening, the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. A. Brown, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Chester, BENJAMIN H. SMITH to Miss ADDIE L., daughter of Mark Brooke, Esq., all of Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

FAIRCHILD.—On Sunday evening, the 16th instant, ANNIE ROSALINE, daughter of William L. and Rosaline Fairchild, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 224 S. Second street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HARRISON.—On the 17th instant, from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late Sergeant Company K, 28th P. V., in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, also the members of Company K, 28th P. V., and Metamora Library Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Hugh Harrison, No. 1613 Shippen street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

HODGSON.—At Oxford, Chester county, on Monday, the 17th instant, MARK HODGSON, son of Mark A. and the late Sophia Hodgson.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, Oxford, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILSON.—On the 15th instant, STEWART SELLERS, son of Stewart and Sallie K. Wilson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 810 N. Fifth street, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock.

EXTRA QUALITY OF BELL-HANGERS' Nipper Pliers, Round and Flat Nose Pliers, and Hand Vices, just opened by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A VERY FULL ASSORTMENT OF BRASS Ware just opened, comprising Knobs, Hooks, Picture Nails, Hinges, Pulleys, etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SMALL STENCIL-PLATES, FOR MARKING Linen, with ink brush, and full directions for use, mailed free on receipt of $1·25. You can order it in German or Old English text, Italian and Script or Roman letters. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut 9 4 1m

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 5 Next door to Post Office.

NONE BUT THE BEST
SCHUYLKILL AND LEHIGH COAL,
CAREFULLY PREPARED,
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
J. EVANS, BROAD and FILBERT
9 6 1m

THE CHEAPEST
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
HADDOCK & SON'S,
No. 618 MARKET Street,
9 14 3mrp Entrance on Decatur street.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 214

CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.

N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

Sale No. 302 Chesnut street.
PERRY & CO.'S
IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE MADE CLOTHING.
On Friday morning,
21st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, on the premises, No. 302 Chesnut street, the entire stock of seasonable ready-made Clothing, manufactured of best fabrics, expressly for city trade, by
PERRY & CO.,
comprising in part black doeskin cassimere, and French, Scotch, and English cassimere coats, pants and vests.
Each garment to be sold singly, and the sale to be continued until the whole stock is disposed of.
Sale positive, without reserve. 9 17 5t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.
5185

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by Catalogue,
On Thursday Morning,
September 20, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full and complete assortment of most desirable goods for present sales. 9 18 2t

CARPETINGS.

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
CARPETINGS,
NOW OPENING.
LATEST STYLES
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW NINTH STREET.
9 15 stuth2mrp]

LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
ARE OPENING AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
Foreign and Domestic Carpetings,
In every style and variety. (9 43m5p

SEWING MACHINES.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY now offer their celebrated Family and Manufacturing Sewing Machines at their new Office, No. 922 CHESNUT Street. The Howe Sewing Machines have now been before the public for more than twelve years, and their sale and popularity have been constantly on the increase. They are celebrated for doing the best work, using a much smaller needle for the same thread than any other machines; and by the introduction of the most approved machinery we have so increased the production of our machines and perfected the parts, that we are now able to meet all demands and supply the very best machines in the market. These machines are made under the the immediate supervision of the President of the Company, Elias Howe, Jr., the original inventor of sewing machines. Observe the medallion head of Elias Howe, Jr., imbedded in each machine, without which none are genuine.
SIBLEY & STOOPS,
No. 922 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
Sole Agents for the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and State of Delaware, to whom all applications for agencies must be addressed. 9 14 6rp

STANDARD SCALES.



BANKS, DINMORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO A. B. DAVIS & CO.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT STANDARD
SCALES,
suitable for Weigh Locks, Railroad Tracks, and Depots, Coal, Hay, and Live Stock.
Also, Improved Patent Scales for Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Steam Forges, Foundries, and all the various descriptions of Dormant and Portable Platform Scales and Patent Beams
N. W. Corner FIFTEENTH and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Philadelphia. (9 14 1mrp
C. M. Banks. Lewis L. Houpt.
E. H. Dinmore. Frederick A. Riehle.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS:
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 5 5p

BIOKRENE,
OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions, this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS
9 6 1'5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant.
For freight, which will be taken on reasonable terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
9 17 3t No. 132 S. WHARVES.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS.
HANGINGS!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
CORNER
OF
FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURERS
OF
Paper Hangings
AND
Window Shades,
Have now in Store for
FALL TRADE,
A Fine Stock of Goods, the newest and best styles.
ELEGANT VELVET DECORATIONS
Of all grades.
PARLOR PAPERS OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS.
40-INCH PLAIN PAPERS,
Of every shade, with rich GOLD MOULDINGS, all widths, to which we invite the attention of the Trade.
WINDOW SHADES
OF FINE SCOTCH HOLLANDS,
All widths, White, Buff, Green, Blue, and Pearl Color.
ELEGANT FIGURED SHADES of the most elaborate designs.
PICTURE CORDS, TASSELS, AND SHADE TRIMMINGS.
To the WHOLESALE TRADE we offer an Extensive Stock of GREEN AND BROWN GUM CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and work done by competent hands.
HOWELL & BOURKE
PAPER
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW JERSEY.

LEGISLATIVE JOINT CONVENTION.

A. G. Cattell Elected United States Senator.

MR. SCOVEL "ALL RIGHT"

Curious Action of the Democrats.

THEY REFUSE TO VOTE.

Singular Protest of the Minority

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

TRENTON, September 18.—A caucus of Republican members of the two Houses was held this morning, at which no business of importance was transacted, except the appointment of Messrs. Scovel and Curtis, of Camden, to offer a resolution in each House to proceed to the election of United States Senator.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M., when Mr. G. W. N. Curtis, of Camden, offered a resolution that the House proceed to ballot for United States Senator in the manner prescribed by the recent act of Congress. Mr. E. M. White (Democrat), of Morris, then offered a lengthy protest, signed by every Democratic member, against the proposed action.

It opposed the attempt to elect a Senator at the present extra session, on the grounds that no vacancy existed, and that the present act of Congress, under which it is proposed to elect, is unconstitutional.

The protest then reviews the events attending the election of Senators in New Jersey since the organization of the Government, and dwells particularly on the election of Mr. Stockton, condemning, in severe terms, the action of the United States Senate in depriving Mr. Stockton of a vote in the Senate while still being permitted to retain his seat.

The unconstitutionality of the act of Congress is then argued at length. The argument that Mr. Stockton received only a minority of the votes of all the members of the two Houses of the Legislature is met by counter-argument, that the new law of Congress renders it possible for twenty-one members of the Legislature, composed of eighty-one members, to elect a Senator.

The unconstitutionality of the act of Congress is further insisted on, because a bare majority of all the members of the Legislature may elect a Senator at a joint meeting at which no member of the upper House may be present.

It further insists that the power of Congress to regulate the election of Senators is limited to prescribing the mere form of election, without power to enforce a joint meeting of the two Houses, and concludes as follows:—

For these and other reasons we deny the right of the present Legislature to choose a Senator at all, and hereby enter our solemn protest against all proceedings intended to attain that end, as unconstitutional, invalid, and insulting to the dignity and character of our State and the independence of our Legislature.

On motion, the protest was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

The Assembly then proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator. Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of Camden, receiving thirty-three votes.

In accordance with the protest, the Democratic members did not vote.

The result was announced by the Chair, amid the applause of the spectators. The Assembly adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

The Senate assembled at 11 A. M., when Mr. J. M. Scovel, of Camden, offered resolutions to proceed to the election of United States Senator.

Mr. Henry Little, Democratic Senator of Monmouth, then read the protest signed by all the Democratic members, except Mr. Kennedy, of Monmouth. It is similar to the one read in the Assembly, which was ordered to be entered on the journal.

The resolution of Mr. Scovel was then adopted by a strict party vote, and the Senate proceeded to ballot, Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, of Camden, receiving eleven votes, no Democratic members voting.

When Mr. Scovel's name was called, the expectation was on tip-toe. As he pronounced the name of Mr. Cattell, there was a hearty round of applause.

After adopting the concurrent resolution to meet the Assembly at noon to-morrow in joint convention, the Senate adjourned.

From Rochester.

ROCHESTER, September 18.—An immense meeting of soldiers and sailors was held in the City Hall last evening. Speeches were made by the Hon. T. T. Stewart, of Maryland, Colonel Stansill, of Texas, and Colonel Thorp, of Livingston county, New York.

The Common Council of this city have made arrangements to extend the hospitalities of the city to the loyal Southern Delegation, who are expected here on Wednesday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 18.—The steamship *Grenada*, from New York for Charleston, has put into Norfolk to repair her machinery.

Sailed this morning, steamer *Cumberland*, from Savannah for Baltimore.

The Southern Loyalists.

SCHENECTADY, September 18.—A very large and enthusiastic gathering of citizens of Schenectady was held last evening to welcome the delegation of Loyal Southerners.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Cotton has an advancing tendency. Middling, 34@36 cents. Flour quiet and unchanged, with sales of 6000 bbls; Southern unchanged, 200 bbls. sold. Wheat quiet, 5000 bushels sold; prices unchanged. Corn quiet, but less firm. Pork heavy; mess, $33@33 20. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Illinois Central scrip, 122; do bonds, 106; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 107½; Reading, 115; Canton 53; Erie Railroad, 74½; 1862 111½; 1865, 108½; 10 40s, 98½; Treasury Notes, 106@106½. Gold, 145. The money market is unchanged.

—A young girl in Utica committed suicide in consequence of the sudden death of a young man to whom she was tenderly attached.

COMPANY H—REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Meeting of the Company at No. 614 CHESNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Important business.
A. F. COLESBERRY, Captain.
CHARLES J. TAYLOR, Secretary. 9 13 2t*

THE MINT.

Resignation of Ex-Governor James Pollock, the Director—His Opinions of the President's Policy—Mr. Pollock Will Not Sacrifice His Manhood for Office, Etc.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, September 14, 1866.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.—SIR:—I hereby tender to you my resignation of the office of Director of the United States Mint, which I hold under the appointment and commission of our late and ever to be lamented President, Abraham Lincoln.

I cannot approve your "Policy," as defined by yourself in your late public speeches, and practically illustrated in deeds of violence and blood by its advocates and defenders in Memphis, New Orleans, and elsewhere. I cordially and unhesitatingly approve of the Constitutional amendments proposed by Congress.

They embody the true policy of reconstruction—are just and more magnanimous than treason had any right to expect or in justice to demand. Their adoption, in my opinion, would at once restore harmony and peace to every section of our country. I desire the earliest possible reconstruction of the Union, upon the basis of truth, honor, justice, liberty, and equality.

This will be done, and I will labor earnestly for its accomplishment; but in the name of the patriot dead of the late war, and the living and loyal millions who then stood and still stand by the nation's flag, I protest against giving to the late rebellious States a premium for treason and rebellion by increasing their political power, or granting to unrepenting Rebels the right to make laws for their antagonists; to govern the true friends of the Union, whilst in their hate of freedom they disregard the rights of emancipated millions, and deny to the loyal citizens of the United States the ordinary privileges of American citizenship.

I cannot sacrifice my manhood for office, nor will I approve, under any circumstances, that which every sentiment and feeling of my heart condemn. I regret the necessity that compels me to address you thus. I *could* say more; I *can* say no less. Longer silence would be dishonor.

I will delay sending this until your return to Washington.

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES POLLOCK.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judges Sharswood, Stroud, and Hare.—In this Court the motion lists occupy the time and attention.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Pierce.—In this Court, also, the motion lists are still up.

Decision of His Honor Judge Ludlow in Regard to the Questions Propounded on Saturday, Touching the Payment of Taxes and Printing of Tickets for the Next Election.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—By the 2d section of the act of Assembly approved the 9th of April, A. D. 1866, it is provided, "That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any alderman of said city to receive the payment of personal taxes unless specially deputed by the Receiver of Taxes of said city; and no receipt for the payment of taxes heretofore given by any alderman shall be taken as evidence of the payment of any such tax by the election officers of any election district of said city."

After providing that the Receiver of Taxes shall appoint at least one person in each of the wards of the city to receive poll-taxes for citizens assessed, that act further declares that "said deputies shall be required to collect *both* city and State taxes from the citizens assessed, either on the regular or extra assessments, unless he shall make an oath or affirmation that he is unable to pay both, and not then unless he shall have paid at least one of said taxes *within fourteen months* next previously."

Under this act of Assembly the following question has been propounded, and will now be answered: "Are the provisions of the late act of Assembly annulling the legal effect of tax receipts of aldermen for taxes heretofore paid, and requiring the payment of both State and county tax, in conflict with the Constitution of the State?"

The Constitution of this Commonwealth (Art. 3, sec. 1) provides that "every white freeman," of the requisite age and residence, who shall have "within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector."

It is perfectly clear that no act of Assembly can alter the fundamental law of the State. Any white freeman, therefore, who is otherwise qualified to vote, has the right so to do, provided he has paid either a State or county tax within two years, and any provision in this act conflicting with this right is clearly unconstitutional, and is absolutely void.

The Constitution having declared that the citizen shall pay within two years a State *or* county tax in order that he may be qualified to vote, no act of Assembly can be constitutional which deprives the citizen of the right to pay either a State *or* county tax. And it is the duty of the Receiver of Taxes and his deputies to receive and receipt for either a State *or* county tax, notwithstanding any provision contained in the act of Assembly of the 17th of April, 1866, and any of the provisions of said act which interfere with the constitutional right of the citizen to pay the State *or* county tax, duly assessed for the present year, are absolutely null and void.

The Legislature have, however, declared that tax receipts heretofore given by Aldermen shall not be taken as evidence of the payment of the tax. To this extent, the effect of this enactment is to repeal a clause of section 65 of the act of July 2, 1839, which declared that a tax receipt should be evidence of the payment of the tax in question.

But it does not repeal any other part of that section, and a citizen otherwise qualified to vote, may do so, if his right is challenged upon proof (see section 65 of act of July 2 1839), *either on his own oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another*, or by the production of a receipt for taxes paid at any time to the Receiver of Taxes, or his deputies, appointed under and by virtue of the act approved April 17 1866, that he has paid either a State or county tax duly assessed within two years.

It is not for the Court to determine the propriety of the provision in question, but only its constitutionality. If it destroyed the right to prove the payment we should have no doubt of its unconstitutionality. This act does not do so, but simply regulates the method of proof.

PRINTING TICKETS.

To the second question propounded, to wit, "Shall the city officers be printed with the county ticket?" we answer, no; for although the city officers are named in the act approved March 13, 1866, they are clearly within its spirit. This ticket should therefore be separately printed or written, should be labelled "City," and be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

To the third question propounded, to wit, "Must the word officers be printed on the outside?" we answer, "No." "One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for," and be labelled outside, "Judiciary." One ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State." One ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the names of Senators, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" and one ticket shall embrace the names of all city officers voted for, and be labelled "City." It is, it may be well to add, the expre[illegible]vision of the act of Assembly in relation to [illegible]s of tickets, which is that "each class sh[illegible] in separate ballot-boxes."

William Brown and C[illegible] with the larceny of shoes at $184, the property o[illegible] was alleged that these [illegible] porter of Graff, Watt[illegible] days afterwards the [illegible] sell them at half the [illegible]

The defense alle[illegible] the articles. The [illegible] and when he can[illegible] received the sh[illegible] named Smith[illegible] could not be [illegible] since it set fo[illegible] above-ment[illegible] that they b[illegible] way to do[illegible] The jur[illegible]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Albany Convention—Character and Objects of Its Action.

From the Times.

The buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* has the following paragraph:—

"There is one point in regard to the conduct of the present political canvass—and it is a point upon which its entire success depends—to which we desire to call the special attention of those of our friends who are of Democratic antecedents. We refer to the necessity of carrying out in good faith the understanding which was entered into at the Philadelphia Convention, that all old party antecedents and future action should be merged in the National Union organization. It was not contemplated then, or since, to strengthen the Democratic party by that movement, and any effort in that direction now cannot fail to be mischievous. We would therefore, give to our neighbor of the *Courier* a gentle hint that it should not again offend in this respect, as it did this morning, by calling the Albany Convention a 'Democratic State Convention.'"

This is good advice. It has only two defects—it comes rather late, and it ought to have been addressed to the Albany Convention before its meeting, rather than to one of its subsequent organs. Possibly it might have prevented the mistake which that Convention made, though we are inclined to think this somewhat doubtful.

It seemed to be established by the action of the Philadelphia Union Convention that the great issue to be presented for popular decision this fall, should be the restoration of the Union by the admission into Congress of loyal representatives from loyal states; and those who took part in that Convention assented to the presentation of that issue in such a form, and so distinct from all others, as to leave untouched and unimpaired the *party* relations of individual citizens who might concur and co-operate upon this one point. The call for the Albany Convention, though open to objection in point of form, did not distinctly violate this understanding; and accordingly liberal Republicans, who sought the early restoration of the Union, responded to it, and elected delegates to the Convention.

When the Convention assembled, we believe that *two-thirds* of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of General Dix—not merely because of the confidence in his superior popular strength, but because he was believed to be, in sentiment, political position, and personal relations, the best possible representative of the spirit, principles, and objects of the Philadelphia Convention, of which he had been the presiding officer, and to which he had given the key-note in his opening address. All his political life a Democrat, he had held himself during the war aloof from party contests, and had devoted himself to the support of the Government in its struggle with the Rebellion. On this account, also, it was felt to be pre-eminently fitting that he should be put forward as the representative in this State of a national movement which was intended not to break up the Republican party, nor to strengthen and restore the Democratic party to power—but to complete the restoration of the Union as the necessary condition of all wholesome and safe political and party action.

In this opinion we believe every Republican delegate, and very many Democratic delegates, from the country, fully concurred; and if the vote had been taken on Tuesday when the Convention was perfectly prepared to act, General Dix would, beyond all question, have been nominated. Governor Church prevented this result by adjourning the Convention against the distinct and emphatic vote of a majority of its members, and thus secured the delay which proved sufficient to thwart its will.

The next day Judge Pierrepont, generally recognized as a friend of General Dix, formally, and as if with his assent, withdrew his name. Judge Pierrepont had ostentatiously refused to participate in the Philadelphia Convention, and in his speech at Albany for the first time virtually assigned the reason for so doing. He said that "three months ago several of us assembled together in the city of New York," and decided that Mayor Hoffman should be nominated for Governor. The reasons assigned for this decision were, that "no man in this Convention was born when the last Democratic Governor was elected from New York or Brooklyn," and that the nomination would probably be conceded to "those great cities, which had done such service to the Democratic party." Judge Pierrepont did not claim this as a right, because, he said, "no local city has any rights against the great ideas of the great Democratic party." "Our business," he added, "is to sacrifice anything and everything to its interests, and that everybody was ready to do." "We" cast about, therefore, Judge Pierrepont proceeded to say, to discover who could command the largest vote in these cities, and as Mayor Hoffman would get the whole vote of the Democratic party, together with the votes of the Irish and of the German Republicans, "we" concluded that his name was the best that could be presented. Judge Pierrepont further assured the Convention that Mr. Hoffman was a man "in whose hands the safety of the Democratic party would be sure," and he was confident that the members would be willing to set aside the names even of those personal friends with whom they had been more intimate than with Mr. Hoffman, "for the great interest, for the benefit of the great cause, and for the success of the great Democratic party." Judge Pierrepont thereupon proceeded, without the slightest warrant, so far as appears, to withdraw the name of General Dix, and Mr. Hoffman was forthwith nominated by acclamation.

It seems clear from this statement that Mr. Hoffman was nominated, not as the result of any tacit or other understanding at the Philadelphia Convention, but as the result of a meeting of "*several of us*" held in New York two months before the Philadelphia Convention assembled; and not as the exponent of its principles, nor for the purpose of carrying into effect its purposes and objects, but as the representative of the Democratic party, and for the purpose of promoting its welfare and securing its success. It is scarcely necessary to say that this formed no part of the purposes or expectations with which liberal Union members of the Republican party had taken part in this Convention. Nor did they expect to be called on to set aside, against the will of a majority of the Convention, so eminent and patriotic a public servant as General Dix, because of the active part he had taken in sustaining the Government during the war, and of the vigor and energy with which he had co-operated in its measures for suppressing the Rebellion.

Nor is this the full extent of the load which the Convention imposed upon those Republicans who are expected to co-operate in the election. Instead of restricting its action to the specific issue presented at Philadelphia, the Convention proceeded to denounce, in very clear and unmistakable terms, the several commissions by which the State Legislature has provided for the city of New York all the government which affords its people safety in their persons, security in their property, or anything like a decent degree of honesty and efficiency in the administration of its affairs. The Police Commission, the Board of Charities, the Emigration Commission, the Central Park Commission, and the Health Board all alike fall under the sweeping hostility declared against them by the Albany Convention. As all these were the work of the Republican party, and are deemed essential by that party to the maintenance of anything like good government in the city of New York, it is certainly asking a great deal at the hands of its members, to join or acquiesce in these denunciations.

The Convention conceded to the Republicans the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor—all its other candidates are, in the strictest party sense, Democrats. Of the State Central Committee appointed, more than two-thirds are active members of the Democratic party. And in the whole action of the Convention, in its ticket, its platform, its speeches, and its general tone, it is difficult to detect any further regard for the principles declared and the action taken at Philadelphia, than is shown in the purpose to use them for strengthening the Democratic party and restoring it to power. There are thousands and tens of thousands of Republicans in this State who long for the restoration of the Union, and who demand that it shall be effected by a loyal adherence to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and by the admission to their seats in Congress of loyal men from loyal States, who can take the oath prescribed by law. But they will be quite likely to prefer taking their chances of securing this result from the action of the Republican party, modified as it may be by reflection and moderate counsels, rather than seek it in the way marked out for them by the Albany Democratic Convention.

Mr. Johnson's Leanings.

From the Tribune.

Mr. H. J. Raymond states the substance of certain conversations he had months since with the President, wherein the latter assured him that he did not mean to desert nor to prostrate the party that elected him. We have heard of similar assurances given to others. We cannot deem these words calculated to outweigh notorious facts. Let us set forth one or two more:—

Our State Convention last year showed a small but firm Weed-Seward majority—how obtained, matters not to the present purpose. Of that majority, Mr. Raymond was the organ. He drafted and submitted the platform, which was surcharged with admiration of and devotion to Johnson. The ticket nominated was mainly made of men presumed to be Seward or Johnson men.

And yet that ticket received no evidence of sympathy from the President. Custom-house and other Federal officers were forbidden (very properly, we think), to assess their subordinates for the support of that ticket, as they are not now forbidden—not by any manner of means—to assess them for the support of the Hoffman ticket. Great efforts were made to evoke from Mr. Johnson a letter evincing his preference for the success of this ticket; (we believe Mr. Raymond went to Washington on this errand); but all to no purpose. Mr. Johnson allowed himself to be claimed as favorable to the Democratic ticket without a word. Nay, more; Mr. Montgomery Blair—well known to be an intimate friend of the President as well as of his policy—stumped our State (in company with John Van Buren) for the Democratic ticket and the Johnson policy, and we have heard that he confidentially assured leading Democrats that, if they carried the State, they should have the Federal offices.

Mr. Raymond says that Mr. Johnson expressed decided aversion to being surrounded by notorious Copperheads. Yet they *did* surround him very soon after his inauguration, and have swarmed thicker and thicker around him to this day. We need not call names, since the fact is notorious. Some of them would require that a boot be reinforced by a kick where their room was preferred to their company; but many would not. Yet these men had, and still have, the private ear of the President. We must conclude, therefore, that Mr. Raymond has given credit to words that were belied by deeds.

A Second Great War in Europe Threatened.

From the Tribune.

Our special despatches from Europe deserve serious consideration, for they come from a source which is worthy of trust. They are not sensational, nor unfounded; we are satisfied that the facts we give are entitled to almost as much credit as if they were official.

The news is of extraordinary importance. The peace which the world thought to be permanent is threatened with speedy destruction, and the danger comes from defeated and prostrate Austria. But a few weeks ago the Austrian empire was at the mercy of Prussia, and was ready to abandon everything for peace. It was fully understood that there would be no difficulty in regard to the cession of Venetia, and that with that gain Italy would be satisfied. Austria now is false to the treaties made, to a degree which Bismark has termed insulting, and for which he threatens immediate war. It is but a question of hours whether the Prussian army moves again upon Vienna.

We are not willing to concede that another war is inevitable, even upon the authority of these startling facts. Europe should be satisfied. Prussia has gained enough. Italy has gained enough. Austria has lost enough. There is but one of the great powers concerned directly in this struggle which could have any reason to desire a renewal of strife, and we do not hesitate to predict that if Austria has seriously resolved to make impediments to the cession of Venetia, it is at the instigation of France. Upon no other hypothesis can the sudden boldness of this ruined power be explained. Louis Napoleon has good reason for dissatisfaction with the adjustment of the late war, and his demand for the cession of Prussian and Bavarian territories was met with an emphatic refusal. If then Europe is again upon the verge of war, there is every reason to believe that France will be one of the combatants.

The Way our Foreign Policy Has Been and Should be Managed.

From the Herald.

It can hardly be said that we have ever had a foreign policy, except that enunciated as the Monroe doctrine, and that has been abandoned of late years. The power and dignity of the greatest nation have been lowered and trailed in the dust at the assumption and dictation of other and weaker nations. England, France, and even lesser powers defy and overreach us. For this amiable trait we are complimented by those who in their hearts have no good feeling towards us. The London *Morning Post*, the organ of the British aristocracy, "warmly applauds the policy of non-intervention of the United States in the affairs of South America, and cordially approves the moderation evinced by us in regard to Mexico." No doubt it approves also of our suppression of the Fenian raid, and of our quiet, submissive conduct with regard to the *Alabama* claims. This is all very natural; for it suits the views and policy of England. These praises from those opposed to our Government, institutions, and progress, ought to raise the question, "What have we done that our enemies praise us?" They are suspicious, and should stimulate an inquiry as to the character and tendency of our foreign policy.

By the same batch of news by which we are informed of these commendations from England, we are informed, through the *Journal des Debats*, of Paris, "that the French and English Governments have conjointly made an active representation to the Sultan of Turkey against the acquisition by the United States of an island in the Gulf of Osina." We do not know whether our Government has been negotiating with the Sultan for such an island. It would be reasonable enough for the United States to endeavor to obtain an island in that part of the world as a depot of naval stores and a coaling station for our navy, whether it has entered upon any negotiation or not. We do not want territory for any other purpose. We should not, like France and England on this continent, attempt to establish a political influence.

If we have desired the island spoken of it is a very modest desire on the part of a great naval and commercial country. But it appears that even this is resisted by two of the selfish and haughty monarchical powers of the Old World. Suppose we were to conduct ourselves in the same manner toward these powers, what would be the result? Why, we should kick France out of Mexico, *nolens volens*, and let the Fenians or our own people overrun Canada, and then annex it without more ado. That is what we should do if we followed their example. They could not help themselves. Neither power would venture to go to war with the United States; for both combined could not begin to penetrate or make an impression upon this country.

It is evidently time that the moderation for which we are praised should cease. It is time that we should have a vigorous and strong foreign policy, worthy of the dignity and greatness of the republic. That is now the *rôle* for the United States to take. In that way only shall we obtain the respect due to us. There is no need of raising questions to accomplish this object; they already exist. The *Alabama* claims, Mexico, Canada, and other subjects afford ample scope for such a policy. Let the Administration at Washington take up these questions with something like the ability, determination, and firmness of Bismark in Prussia, and then the nations of Europe will regard us in a different light. They may not be so ready to praise us for a humiliating moderation; but they will respect us for our courage and power. What does President Johnson say to this? There is a way open for him still to make himself popular by raising the country to that pinnacle of honor among the nations of the world to which it is entitled.

The Policy President Johnson Should Now Pursue.

From the Herald.

The breach between Congress and the President, which has created much bitterness of feeling, while there is little difference between the conservative majority and himself, makes it necessary that he should raise other questions of public policy and take a new line of departure. Judging from the signs of the times, we conclude that the people of the North are going to sustain Congress in demanding the guarantee of the Constitutional Amendment from the South before admitting members from that section to take their seats. The end will be the same, and, as we said, there is little or no real difference between Mr. Johnson and the majority in Congress, setting aside a few virulent Jacobins who call for more blood, confiscation, and other horrible measures. But there is a fancied difference and much bad feeling.

Now, our advice to the President is to let this matter alone in the future. He has done his duty and all in his power to restore the South. Let him now take up our foreign policy, the *Alabama* claims, Mexico, and other questions, and elevate the character of the great republic in the eyes of the world. Mr. Seward, with his trimming, timid policy, must be set aside. He has served his day. The dignity of the country demands another sort of policy—a sort of Bismark-Prussian policy—at the present time. An immediate settlement of the *Alabama* claims or a lien on Canada is the first question. Then the regulation of the destiny of Mexico.

The President should also take up the important matter of our national finances. Let him call the ablest men around him to advise him on this question. A thorough remodelling of his Cabinet, a vigorous foreign policy, and an able financial policy will touch the popular heart and make his administration successful. Every one believes him honest and patriotic, notwithstanding the ravings of the ultra radicals, and by taking a fresh and vigorous course upon new measures he may be master of the situation.

The New Organ of the Radicals.

From the World.

The *Herald*, within the last week, has flung a complete summersault, and, with the blustering zeal of a new convert, is daily urging President Johnson to capitulate to the radicals, and give up the country to their tender mercies. So sudden a conversion might justify invidious suspicions; but as it is not our habit to make charges without proofs, we will not impugn, nor at present even inquire into, the motives of this change. Suffice it to know that the *Herald* is the most active, insidious, and venemous enemy of the Democratic party and the conservative cause. It is for the Democrats of this city to say whether they will contribute to the support of a paper which has so often flung one arm around the neck of the party only to get a better opportunity to deal it a stab under the fifth rib.

Even supposing it to be true, as the *Herald* alleges, that the Maine election has rendered it probable that the next Congress will be radical, it is quite certain that the conservatives will not give it up without a strenuous contest, and that, come what will, they will stand by their principles. The Maine election has in no respect changed the character of the issue between the President and Congress. If the Constitution was on the President's side before, it is equally on his side now. If the public good required the triumph of his policy before, it equally requires his triumph now. To ask the President to succumb, because the conservative canvass in Maine was not well managed, may be spirited, and logical, and courageous in the estimation of the *Herald*, but it is not in the estimation of the Democrats. They despise the levity and scorn the treachery of a journal which deserts to the enemy the moment the enemy presents a menacing front.

We are aware that, in arraigning the *Herald* for inconsistency, we run the hazard of making ourselves ridiculous, by the respect which is implied in the supposition that consistency and regard for character are virtues of which that journal has any appreciation. But the Democrats of this city have some regard for these virtues, though the *Herald* has not; and we ask them to go back for a week or two, and recall what it has been saying up to the time of its sudden change:—

From the Herald, September 3.

We confidently look forward, as the result of all those movements, to the extinguishment of the radical Republicans as a political power, and to the election to the next Congress of men who are opposed to all destructive principles, and in favor of the immediate, complete, and unconditional return of our Southern brethren into the great national family. Then and not before will the nation resume its onward course to continental power and unexampled greatness.

From the Herald, September 6.

We may take it as a settled purpose, therefore, of the radicals, in the event of their success in these fall elections, to impeach President Johnson, first electing some such reliable fanatic as Sumner or Wade President of the Senate, to become President for the time being with the removal of Johnson. What then? Then we may look out for such a reign of madness, fanaticism, terror, and confusion as will hurry us headlong to the gulf of bankruptcy and ruin, financial and political, Union and States, North and South. This is the danger which now threatens us. This is the issue which honest, patriotic men are now called upon to meet in view of these approaching State elections—a violent revolution at Washington, or a peaceable maintenance of the Government and the Union at the ballot-boxes of the Northern States. Honest men of all parties, with whom the Union and the Constitution are paramount, cannot hesitate in such a contest to stand by the good cause of the Administration, and its simple and patriotic policy of Southern restoration.

From the Herald, September 7.

The country is now upon the eve of terrible dangers. The Northern Rebellion has developed its purposes, and it must be as sternly suppressed as the Southern Rebellion ought to have been at its inception. The radical plots which we have long since exposed are now openly avowed. Speaker Tremain, at the Syracuse Convention, announced that the radical programme was to exclude the electoral votes of the Southern States from the next Presidential election, to remove the President if he objected to this exclusion, and to march a radical army through the South if any resistance were offered to this course. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention fill up the outlines of the plan sketched by Tremain, and assert that President Johnson must be got out of the way, either by impeachment or assassination, and that a negro insurrection must be incited to still further cripple and weaken the South. The extracts from radical papers which we publish elsewhere are full of the same diabolical language. All these threats are ominous of trouble. Should the worst come to the worst, we do not fear the issue, because we know that the loyal, patriotic, and conservative men of the country are in so vast a majority that they will be able to crush the radicals at once. But are we ready for another civil war at our own doors? Is the prosperity of the country to be again checked and the safety of republican institutions again imperilled? Are our streets to run with blood and our houses to be transformed into private arsenals? The bitter experiences of the past four years will be exceeded if the radicals carry out their revolutionary projects. Then the worst miseries of the war were reserved for the South; but in the new rebellion they will be brought to our own firesides. The only way to avert this catastrophe is for the people to administer to the radicals so overwhelming a rebuke at the polls this fall that all thoughts of insurrection will be abandoned as futile. The ballot-box fortunately precedes the bayonet and the bullet. Let the people take care that in this case it shall also supersede these weapons of death.

From the Herald, September 8.

It is evident, therefore, from the spirit and manner in which the radical campaign against the President is conducted, that if it should result in the election of another radical Congress, we may look before the expiration of the next session of the present Congress for the removal of Andrew Johnson from the White House, through his indictment by the House of Representatives and his impeacument by the Senate, with Chief Justice Chase in the Chair. Then we may look for such a reconstruction of the Government as will save the people any further trouble in its regulation short of a sanguinary revolution. This is the danger which is now looming up in bold relief. How is it to be averted? It can only be averted by the election of a conservative House of Representatives in place of the present radical one. A diminution of the radical majority to less than two-thirds, under ordinary circumstances, would be a great victory; but something more is required against the two-thirds majority in the present Congress, which meets again in December. We want such a verdict from the people of the great Central States for the Fortieth Congress as will intimidate this still existing Thirty-ninth Congress, and bring it in subordination to reason and to public opinion.

The country is in danger. All the radical movements of the day, all the signs of the times, are ominous of mischief, from the "irrepressible conflict" between a radical Congress and a conservative Administration. From the preliminary caucus of the last session of Congress down to this day, the wrath of the radicals against President Johnson has been rapidly progressing from bad to worse, until the alternative of his impeachment, which was first suggested for his intimidation, is now proclaimed a deliberate purpose. All disguises and pretenses of reconciliation are at length cast aside, and the radical faction may now be considered as boldly in the field upon the issue of the impeachment of the President, who has failed to serve them.

—The dangers of which so lively a picture is given in these extracts, were expected to result from the success of the radicals in the approaching Congressional elections. And now, the fact that the radicals have held their own, and re-elected all their members of Congress in a New England State, is regarded by the *Herald* as a reason why the President should strike his colors and beg for quarter! If the radicals carry out their intention of impeachment, the *Herald* will hound them on. If they exclude the Southern States from the presidential election, the *Herald* will say it is right. It is only a week since that journal offered to support the conservative cause if the Albany Convention would nominate General Dix. But the nomination of General Dix would not have changed the result of the Maine election. If the result in Maine is a sufficient reason for abandoning the conservative cause, how would the *Herald* have kept its promise had General Dix been nominated? One of its arguments is, that it is better to submit to the inevitable. But if the Maine election proves that the radicals are resolute, do not the recent speeches of the President equally prove that he is inflexible? Can anybody who knows anything of Andrew Johnson suppose that after the language he has used during his tour, he will eat his words, crouch before the enemies he has defied, violate his conscience and his oath, and surrender the Constitution which he denounces Congress for flagrantly violating? Surely the South will not ratify the Constitutional amendment so long as the President stands by them. The tendency of the Congressional policy is to embitter that section against the radicals more and more. The ten excluded States will steadily refuse to ratify the amendment, and Kentucky, as is found by her late election, will as steadily support them. There are, then, at least eleven States which will not ratify; these eleven will, in any event, prevent the adoption of the amendment until the number of States is increased from the present thirty-six to forty-four. No radical majorities will shake the determination of these eleven States. The radicals do not expect, nor even hope, that the South will ratify the amendment. The *Herald* can have no expectation that the advice it intrudes upon the President will be taken. That journal is doing its best to aid the radicals in electing the next Congress, and thus help them carry out their incendiary projects of impeaching and deposing the President, excluding the South from the Presidential election, and plunging the country into the horrors of a new civil war.

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PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 17, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, for furnishing this department with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing October 1, 1866, and ending the 31st day of March, 1867, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for use of animals in the public service, etc., at this depot, or any other locality within this command that may be directed. All grain to be of the best quality—Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel: Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania timothy; Straw to be rye, best quality—all subject to be inspected and approved prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered (the price to be stated both in words and figures).

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for five ($5000) thousand dollars by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

All proposals to be made out on the regular forms in duplicate (which will be furnished on application at this office), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which must accompany each proposal. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Forage."

Bids will be opened on THURSDAY, September 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
9 17 9t Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES

CATARRH AND ASTHMA,

Disordered Functions of

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,

WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,

Treated with unprecedented success by

DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,

No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—

T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 320 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq., No. 505 Market street.
J. COOPER, Esq., No. 2 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.
Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street, in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment.

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skillfully performed. 7 25rp

PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS RAILWAY.

TRUNK LINE.

This Road now in addition to its main line on Spruce and Pine streets, passes through the entire western portion of the city. Passengers from the extreme northwest at Fairmount Park, and along the entire route to the extreme southwest at Gray's Ferry, can take the cars on Twenty-second and Twenty third streets and the Gray's Ferry Road, and be carried through, via Spruce street, to the Exchange for a

SINGLE FARE.

In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuylkill front, there are many objects of interest along this route to make it attractive. The road is splendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day, and every hour after midnight. 9 10 1m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 303 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 9 10

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No. 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

To Sojourners in our City.

We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Having increased their facilities for

FINE WATCH REPAIRING,

Invite the attention of the public.

All work warranted for one year. [5 26

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11amth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufactu and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

A CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
9 7 10 10 Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smwfrp Philadelphia.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 2 3

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 16§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION

Soldiers and Sailors in Council.

Gen. John E. Wool Made Chairman.

Speech of the "Little Old Hero of a Hundred Battles."

Proceedings of the Convention Yesterday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 17.—The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, in response to a call from those favorable to the policy of President Johnson of and action of the Philadelphia Convention, August the 14th, met in this city to-day. A pavilion, 100 feet in length by 60 in breadth, had been erected in the park for the use of the Convention, and at 3 o'clock the delegations entered, preceded by a band of music, and were seated; after which the crowd from the outside was admitted, and filled the tent to its utmost capacity.

Previous to the organization quite a spirited scene was witnessed—the delegations rising and cheering with all their might successively for the "Old Flag," and Generals Custer, Rousseau, Wool and McClellan; the Constitution, the thirty-six States and Andy Johnson; and after a brief breathing spell, for Grant, Secretary Seward, the American Army and General Steadman and Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

As the cheering was called for and given in each case, there was a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, the delegates and spectators rising and swinging their hats and shouting most vigorously.

By previous arrangement Governor Bramlette nominated Major General John E. Wool, as the oldest Major General in the United States, and probably in the world, as the temporary President.

General Wool was received with loud cheers, and addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen: A greatful heart thanks you for your cheering welcome. A more flattering and cheering position could not have been assigned to me than the one just conferred, as presiding officer, although but temporarily, over this assemblage of patriots and heroes—the true defenders of their country and the Union. Be assured it will ever be remembered as the most precious incident of a long military career. The object of this great military Convention, if I understand it correctly, is to consider the principles demonstrated by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and the restoration policy of President Johnson. On these subjects I would simply remark that the sooner Congress recognizes the States declared by a majority of its members to be out of the Union as constituted parts of the Union, and admit their loyal representatives to seats in the halls of Congress, and permit them to participate in the national legislation of the country, the sooner will be allayed the fears and apprehensions of the people, of the dangers which again menace the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union.

With the most bitter and vindictive feelings a war of words for thirty years was carried on between the northern radical abolitionists and the slaveholders of the southern States. Everything was done and said to promote and keep alive the controversy. It finally culminated in a rebellion in the spring of 1861, which for atrocity, the sacrifice of lives, the expediture of untold millions of money, the loss of property, followed by pestilence, famine and desolation, has no parallel in the history of nations.

This bloody and desolating war was brought to a close in the spring of 1865, when the rebels, unable longer to carry on the war, surrendered, with their armies, to our gallant Generals Grant, Sherman and others. The rebel armies were permitted, under parole, to return to their homes, and there await the orders of the United States government, the officers and soldiers of their armies pledging themselves to become true and faithful supporters of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Such were the terrible results of a four years' war, caused by the institution of slavery.

A few days after the surrender of Lee and his army, President Lincoln was assassinated. This atrocious crime, greatly mourned by the nation, placed Vice President Johnson in the Presidential chair. His elevation was hailed by acclamation throughout the land, and this, too, because of his love and devotion to his country, and his boldness while Senator of the United States in advocating the preservation of the Union in opposition to every other southern Senator. Few men, north or south, were subjected to greater sacrifices on account of patriotism than Andrew Johnson; and although plundered of his property and driven from his home, he returned again, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, with other patriots of his State, reclaimed Tennessee from treason and rebellion.

This bold and daring friend of the Union can be no traitor! But, strange as it may appear, he is denounced as a traitor, and threatened by the radical members of the Republican party with impeachment. It may be asked, with propriety, what has President Johnson done that he should be denounced as a traitor, and threatened with impeachment? Is it for anything more than for the exercise of the most noble and generous efforts to conciliate and bring back into the folds of the Union a brave people, and make the United States what they should be—a united, great people?

It ought not to be forgotten that the cause (slavery) which engendered the rebellion has been removed. Three or four millions of slaves had been declared free by an amendment of the Constitution. Those of the southern States most interested in the abolition of slavery, which deprived them of a large amount of what they called property, and which they had considered all important to their interests and welfare, quietly submitted to the amendment. Those who prepared the amendment omitted to guard against what would follow when too late.

It was discovered that the freeing of 4,000,000 of slaves would increase the southern representation in Congress, from twenty-five to thirty Representatives. This was to be overcome, lest the abolition radicals should lose their control of the government. You ask of Congress another amendment of the Constitution. Failing in these efforts, all that bitterness of feeling has been revived which existed for thirty years between the radicals of the east and north and southern slaveholders.

Another civil war is foreshadowed unless the freedmen are placed on an equality with their previous masters. If this cannot be accomplished, radicals partisans, with a raging thirst for blood and plunder, are again ready to invade the southern States, and lay waste the territory not already desolated. With the sword on the one hand and the torch on the other, these revengeful partisans would leave their country a howling wilderness for the want of more victories to gratify an unsparing cruelty. If they should succeed in inflicting on the country another war, it would be more terrible than the one from which we have just emerged. It could not be confined to the southern States, but would extend itself over the length and breadth of the United States, and only close with the overthrow of the best government ever devised, and the destruction of the finest country on the face of the globe.

If such should be the fate our great republican empire, the cause must not be sought for in our military camps, but in the forum, thronged with inflammatory orators and aspiring demagogues, with souls dead to their country's honor and spoiled with corruption. I need not tell this great assemblage of officers, soldiers and sailors, most of whom have been engaged in many perilous battles defending their country and their country's honor, that war is a great evil, indeed, the greatest that can befall any country or people. It has ever been the curse of nations and the cause of all the oppression imposed on the people of Europe. If you would guard your once free and happy and prosperous country from oppression and oppressive taxes, beware how you encourage war. Encourage not demagogues who, to gratify ambition or revenge, would drench their country in blood. The loss of liberty commences with oppression, and war follows oppression. The United States as conquerors can afford to be just and magnanimous; the brave are always merciful and generous. As President Johnson said, "We have had war enough; let there be peace."

Recollect that the recent rebellion, engendered by radical abolitionists and those slaveholders, leaves the northern States with more than a hundred thousand pensioners, besides thousands and tens of thousands of widows and orphans to weep over the graves of their only protectors and the defenders of the Union. Yet there are those among us who are not sufficiently satisfied with blood and plunder, and cry for more war! In conclusion I would call upon you, officers, soldiers and sailors, to stand by the Union, which, in a war of four years, when blood flowed in torrents, by your gallantry, and indomitable perseverance and courage was saved from ruin and destruction. I entreat you to spare no efforts to preserve this republic intact—the last hope of the oppressed of the world.

With confident expectations that you will, as heretofore, prove yourselves the saviors of your country, I again gratefully thank you for the honor you have this day conferred on me, and assure you that I ever will be with you in the defence of our glorious Union.

The speech was greeted with applause throughout, and long continued cheering at its close.

The passages declaring that Johnson can be no traitor, that the brave are always generous, and that, as the President says, "we have had war enough," were cheered with particular enthusiasm.

Prayer was offered by Captain W. C. Turner, formerly of the 49th Ohio Infantry.

On motion of General Lewis, of Kentucky, Capt. J. C. M. Furbish, of Maine, and Major Duval English, of Kentucky, were elected the Secretaries.

On motion of General Deaver a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one from each State, as follow, was appointed:

Maine, Gen. A. S. Daggett; Massachusetts, Col. Eli G. Kingsley; New York, Gen. M. T. McMahon; New Jersey, Gen. W. H. Penrose; Pennsylvania, Capt. W. McClelland; Maryland, W. Purcell; District Columbia, Capt. P. Young; Ohio, Gen. Henry Wilson; Indiana, Col. Frank Emerson; Wisconsin, A. O. Doolittle; Missouri, Major E. S. Farnsworth; Kansas, Gen. O. A. Bassett; Nebraska, Gen. H. H. Heath; Illinois, Surgeon W. A. Osgood; Kentucky, Lieut. Jas. A. Davison; Minnesota, Gen. W. A. Corman; California, Gen. J. W. Denver; Tennessee, Major J. F. Carter; Louisiana, Col. E. M. Joul; New Mexico, Capt. John Sheridan; Michigan, Gen. C. Loomis; Georgia, Major Henry F. Fitch.

On motion of Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Kentucky, the rules of order of the United States House of Representatives were adopted until otheswise ordered, with a provision that all resolutions pertaining to principle be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and Address, without reading or debate.

On motion of James T. Boyd, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Presidents of the different State delegations report to the President of the permanent organization the names of all the members of their respective delegations who are known to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, and that such persons so reported be not allowed to participate in the proceedings of this Convention.

General Custer announced that many of the delegations were not yet full, that members were now on their way, who ought to have an opportunity to participate in the business of the parmanent organization, and he therefore offered a resolution to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Subsequently this resolution was withdrawn, and Mr. Campbell moved that General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas, now address the Convention. In response to calls from all sides, General Ewing appeared upon the stand, and was introduced by the President saying: "If you have any cheers to give, you can give them." Loud cheers greeted this suggestion and General Ewing, who proceeded to address the Convention at great length on all the political topics of the day.

He said they had assembled to consult as to their duty and action in the impending political conflict; they owed allegiance to no political party, but to the country and its laws. Before the war many of them had been Republicans, many of them Democrats, with varying opinions on the question of slavery. That question was decided in the contest of 1860. At the close of the contest eleven States withdrew from the Union, and the President called upon the people to come forward and suppress the revolt. The call was promptly responded to by Democrats, Republicans and Bell and Everett men, and after four years of war the rebellion was suppressed.

What bound us together in that conflict of arms? Not hatred of slavery; for on that question we differed. Not love of war; for we all desired peace. Not hatred of the southern people; for they were our countrymen. No, it was the sentiment of nationality, the determination that the Union should be preserved and made perpetual—that was the only purpose of the war, and was so recognized by the army and navy of the United States. That was the sentiment that raised all our armies, and the guide of them all. Neither army, nor navy, nor people had any other purpose. Lincoln adhered throughout the war to that purpose.

When it was said that the rebellion was staggering and about to fail, the radicals began to consider how the contest could be wound up so as to perpetuate their power and promote their sectional theories and interests. A month after the amnesty proclamation of Lincoln they presented their plan of reconstruction through Henry Winter Davis, declaring the southern States annihilated, and requiring the readmission of the same as territories. Lincoln refused to sign it, and they then opened their assaults on him the same as now upon Johnson, and for precisely the same reason a convention was called at Cleveland to denounce Lincoln's plan.

The speaker here read the call for that Convention, which he said sounded like a blast from the bugle of Greeley or Forney. At the present day the same men are now threatening to impeach Johnson. The same men who stood by Lincoln then, stand by Johnson now, with the single exception of Mr. Lane, of Indiana. The Presidential canvass came on, and the party that had carried on the war met in convention at Baltimore and renominated Lincoln by acclamation. That Convention passed a resolution, drawn by Hon. H. J. Raymond, that the only declaration of peace and restoration were the surrender of the rebel army and the return of the southern people to their allegiance. The radicals clung on to the skirts of the war party, and thereby secured their re-election; but nothing daunted, they renewed their onslaught on the President.

In the light of this recital, is it Johnson or Congress that has turned traitor to the principles on which he and Lincoln and Congress were elected? Congress still wishes to blow the embers of war while Johnson desires peace. They will have no peace except on terms which secure party and sectional dominion, while Johnson desires union on the basis of the Constitution. The secessionists drove the States into rebellion by the dreaded cry of the abolitionist, while the radicals keep the Union separated by the still more dreaded cry of traitor! That cry had no terror to the soldiers. Their oath taken on entering the army bound them to preserve the Union by every means in their power. They owed allegiance rather to the Constitution than to philanthropic theorists, however right. To save that Constitution they were ready to strike hands with the Democratic party, and labor with it so long as it remains true to the Union.

The speaker discussed at length the question of the constitutional amendment, holding that we will look in vain for the south to vote to degrade 200,000 of their ablest men, or to surrender one-fourth of their representatives as a penalty for refusing suffrage to the negroes. The Louisiana Convention intended to make rulers of the negroes and slaves of the whites, and when Congress reassembles they will probably do it. The army with which Grant split the confederacy in two would not be able to preserve order. Anarchy would ensue, and probably another civil war, whose ashes would cover the foundations of the government.

General Ewing elaborately argued the various constitutional questions at length, being greeted with great applause, and, at the close, loud cheers and the thanks of the Convention, which resolved to publish the speech in their proceedings. There was speaking during the evening by various speakers.

The Convention then adjourned pursuant to the resolution offered by Gen. Custer.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER". Wednesday, September 19
"EDINBURGH" ....Saturday, September 22
"CITY OF LIMERICK"........Wednesday, September 26
"CITY OF LONDON" ....Saturday, September 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ....Wednesday, October 3

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin, Gold........$90 Steerage, Currency.....$35
To London.......... 95 To London........... 40
To Paris............. 105 To Paris.............. 50

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

SUMMER RESORTS AND HOTELS.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.

OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 17

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing TUESDAY, August 28, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

3 P. M., due at Cape Island at 7 P. M.

Returning will leave Cape Island—

8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11·37.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY,

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 43

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Gardat & Co.'s
COGNAC.
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 3 3m

CHAMPAGNE.

Just received, in bond and store, a new Champagne, called

EUGENIA,

far superior to most of the Wines now in use in this country. Imported exclusively by the subscriber. Also on hand (and the only place where it can be procured in this city) the very celebrated South American

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

GEORGE M. LAUMAN,
8 30 1m No. 128 S. NINTH Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,

OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.

Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Surrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

631 SADDLERY & HARNESS 631
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
631 MARKET ST PHILADELPHIA
KNEASS & CO.
Successors to M. MAGEE & Co.
And late of 18 Decatur St.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 § No. 114 MARKET Street.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov., Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Purchase of certain Lots of Ground.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to examine the title to all that certain lot of ground situate on the west side of Twelfth street, commencing about twenty feet north of Fitzwater street; containing in front or breadth on said Twelfth street one hundred and eight feet, and in depth, westward, ninety feet; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared of said lot of ground to the city of Philadelphia in fee: the consideration therefor shall be an annual ground rent of five hundred and ninety-four dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 2. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to examine the title to all that certain lot of ground situate on Cherry street, east of Twentieth, containing in front, on Cherry street, fifty-five feet, and extending in depth back to Ioland street one hundred and twenty-nine feet; and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said lot of ground in fee: the consideration therefor shall be an annual ground rent of three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents to be charged thereon.

Section 3. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to examine the title of all that certain lot of ground situate at the corner of Fourth street and Montgomery avenue, containing in front on Fourth street one hundred and forty feet, and extending along Montgomery avenue sixty-one feet five inches to Clymer street, thence north one hundred and twenty-eight feet ten and a half inches, thence eastward one hundred and ten feet two inches to Fourth street, and if he approve of the same to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said lot of ground in fee; the consideration therefor to be an annual ground rent of six hundred dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 4. That the City Solicitor be and is hereby directed to examine the title of all that certain lot of ground situate at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Christian streets, containing in front or breadth on Christian street one hundred and twenty-nine feet, and extending in length or depth on Seventeenth street one hundred and twenty-nine feet to Montrose street, and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared of said lot of ground to the city of Philadelphia in fee: the consideration therefor to be an annual ground-rent of six hundred and forty-five dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 5. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground rent to the grantors respectively of said lots of ground, pursuant to sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this ordinance.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES.
Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings to Transfer the Lease of Arch Street Wharf.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the transfer of a certain lease made between the city of Philadelphia and William J. Taylor and William R. Sherborne, trading as William J. Taylor & Co., of the property known as Arch Street Wharf, on the river Delaware, dated June 30, 1866, to the New York and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, the same to be approved by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to Pay Police Magistrates for the Year 1866

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the respective Police Magistrates the amount of costs received by them, and paid into the City Treasury during the present year, in pursuance of and under "An Ordinance to Provide for the Payment of Police Magistrates," approved April 26, 1859; and the warrants for the payment thereof shall be drawn by the Mayor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fifteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
9 18 1t. Mayor of Philadelphia.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS
FOR
HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.

It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.

It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now in use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.

It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinderpest.

No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.

For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

The late management having relinquished their entire control and interest in this Bank, the business is now being conducted under the following entirely

NEW MANAGEMENT.

DIRECTORS

JOSEPH T. BAILEY,
Of Bailey & Co., Jewellers.
EDWARD B. ORNE,
Of J. F. & E. B. Orne, Dealers in Carpetings.
NATHAN HILLES,
President of the Second National Bank.
WILLIAM ERVIEN,
Of Myers & Ervien, Flour Factors.
OSGOOD WELSH,
Of S. & W. Welsh, Commission Merchants.
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
Of B. Rowland, Jr., & Brother, Coal Merchants.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Late of the Philadelphia National Bank. 9 8

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

The entire interest of the late management of this Bank having been purchased with the view of effecting an entirely new organization, shares of stock will be disposed of in limited quantities, to respectable parties in business, who may have an interest in a bank in this location. Applications for the stock will be received for a few days, after which a distribution will be made.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
9 3 tf President.

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31§

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s — SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

For Private Residences, Mills, Hotels, Churches, Etc. Etc.

Furnishing from Ten to Six Hundred Lights, as may be Required.

This machine is guaranteed: does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O,

Send for Pamphlet. 9

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 1

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles O. Wilson, Forney's Press office.
Charles H. Graffen, Sunday Mercury office.
James Nolen, Inquirer office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Ferrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis No. 723 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
L. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street
B. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1632 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 30 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 60 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
L. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Magionnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. E. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street 6 11§

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3.

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street, Philadelphia. 9 15

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
AUGUST 25, 1866.

A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Volunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.

GIDEON WELLES,
9 5 12t Secretary of the Navy.

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths tf

THE NEW PARTY.

The Grand Mass Meeting Last Night.

PENN SQUARE

The Democracy Out in Their Strength.

Immense Torchlight Procession

Ratification of the Johnson-Raymond Platform.

"The Negro Has no Rights at the Ballot-Box or in the Jury-Box.

Significant Outgivings of the Leaders.

Speeches of Ex-Governor Porter, Hon. C. J. Biddle, Hon. W. A. Wallace, Henry Bruner, Esq., T. H. Oehlslager, Esq., and Others.

Commemoration of the Adoption of the Constitution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Call.

The following was the call for the meeting last evening:—

"Strike for Victory!—The Union of the States Restored!—The Constitution and the Union Preserved!—The Liberties of the People Secured!—The White Man Again Free!—The Negro has no Right at the Ballot-box or in the Jury-box; He is Protected by Both, but cannot Rule in either in a Government of the White Race on this Conunent!—Johnson, Clymer, the Union, the Constitution—A United Country and a Happy People!—Conservative Men, Democrats, Lovers of Liberty—Friends of the Union—Defenders of the Constitution—Strike for Victory!—Step into Line!—Fall in!—Gather together!—Courage!—Faith!—Action!—Support the President of the United States!—Save a Country which Washington made Glorious! Jackson Powerful! Johnson Peaceful and United!—Aid the Oppressed of all Nations to Gain their Liberties—The White Race alone must make all America the Home of the Free!

"A Grand Mass Meeting of the people of Philadelphia will be held on Monday, September 17, 1866, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Penn Square, corner of Broad and Market streets, to Commemorate the Adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and approve the action of the Great National Union Convention of *white* Men; to sustain the President of the United States in his efforts to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union, and to show Traitors that the usurpation by Congress of Executive and Judicial powers is Treason and must be made Odious! The following speakers will address the meeting:—

"Major-General H. W. Slocum, General Egan, General William McCandless, Governor William F. Johnston, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Hon. John P. Stockton, Hon. John Hogan, Hon. Henry M. Phillips, Hon. Richard Vaux, Hon. William A. Porter, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Hon. William Montgomery, Hon. William A. Wallace, Charles Buckwalter, Esq., John Welsh, Esq., Henry P. Ross, Esq., Dr. Andrew Nebinger, James B. Nicholson, Esq., J. O. Tobias, Esq., Charles W. Brooke, Esq., Edward H. Weil, and many others. By order City Executive Committee.

FOLYARD E. DEGAN,
"Chairman Com. on Town Meetings."

Introductory—General Character of the Meeting.

Pursuant to this call, a very large number of persons of both sexes and of all ages assembled last evening in and about Penn Square. Numerically the meeting was an extensive one, and as the market for mass meetings goes, may be denominated as a "complete success."

This mass meeting was essentially Democratic in its character. There were none present who were noisy or active who could not be traced as Democrats of the old school from youth up.

The "Conservative Republicans" were very scarce in the crowd. Except on the stands, as officers, we doubt whether a hundred of this class of politicians could have been mustered in the mass of humanity in the streets.

The speakers were all Democrats of the old school, and their speeches clearly proved that Mr. Johnson advocated their principles. They proclaimed the radical Republicans as "Disunionists," and would acknowledge no measure as good for anything except the abolition of slavery, which Mr. Biddle said was complete and done with, and, therefore, not to be alluded to.

The ward processions were handsomely arranged, and were very creditable. There was but little speaking, and the orators were not the great men of the Democratic party. Those who went to hear the principles of the Johnson party expounded last night were grievously disappointed.

The Twentieth and Ninth Wards made the finest displays processional. The former turned out a very large number of men, and but few boys. Their transparencies were original in design and of fair execution.

The "Buckwalter Campaign Club" presented a good appearance, and they were cheered lustily at all points of the line.

The Processions.

In view of the approaching elections, the most strenuous exertions were made to make this parade a most extensive affair, and those interested in getting it up succeeded in their endeavors. One circumstance was greatly in their favor—the weather. It was one of the coolest and finest evenings we have had for a long time, and would of itself have tempted the great mass of the people out of doors even if there were no great demonstration intended. Early in the evening the preparations were seen all over the city by the different ward associations to bring out the delegations in their strongest force. At the stands for the speakers, on Broad street, near the Penn Square, the crowd commenced to assemble quite early in the evening. These stands were tastefully decorated with American ensigns, and were placed, the one at the southwest corner of Broad and Market streets, and the other at the northeast corner of Penn Square and Broad street.

As the hour drew nigh there was a great mass of humanity around the stands. Soon the different ward associations began to make their appearance, and about 8 o'clock in the evening the torchlights began to flash in every direction.

As the time approached for the organization of the meeting the whole of Broad street, between Market and Chesnut, was crowded. There was some little confusion and not a little annoyance on the stands, owing to the very poor arrangements for light. At one time the reporters thought they would be left in the dark altogether, but a supply of candles came just in time. At the corner of the church, Broad and Penn, there was considerable amusement derived from an irate individual who was laying down his principles in language more forcible than elegant to an unappreciative crowd. About half-past eight the first delegations began to make their appearance.

The Delegations Arrive.

The Tenth Ward Soldiers' Club was the first on the ground. They carried a transparency upon which was inscribed:—

"White Soldiers and Sailors' Club of Tenth Ward"

and on the reverse:—

"Clymer and Johnson."
"We vote as we fought."

It was some time before the other delegations began to arrive. The next that came along was the Eighth Ward. They had quite a number of large transparencies, and turned out strongly, each man with his torch. The soldiers and sailors appear to adopt as their mottos: "We vote as we fought." The Fifth Ward followed, having a number of very elegant Chinese lanterns and several transparencies. Upon one of these latter were the words:—

"Our Star Spangled Banner. Shall ever a star be torn from its folds? No, never! and cursed be the traitor that dares."

After these two delegations had arrived, the different ward organizations began to make their appearance in many directions. To the northward, to the southward, from the east and from the west, the long gleaming lines of bright torches appeared, lighting up the heavens with their glare. The lines soon arrived on the scene and filed past the stands.

About 9 P. M. the Fifth Ward delegations arrived, and filed slowly past the speakers' stand, amidst tremendous cheering. It came out in strong numbers. They had a large transparency at their head, upon which was inscribed:—

"Fanaticism Must be Crushed Out by Conservatism."

This was followed by another, upon which were the words:—

"White Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fifth Ward."

The delegation was followed by a wagon, handsomely decorated with flags, and carrying Chinese lanterns.

The Fourth Ward came next in line. It was preceded by a fine band, and a large cavalcade. A transparency contained the motto:—

"The Fourth Ward will Speak in Thunder Tones for the Constitution, as Administered by Jackson."

Another banner contained the following:—

"The Star-Spangled Banner—Would you take from its Folds a Single Star? No never! And Cursed be the Traitor that Dares"

The Fourth Ward delegation was one of the largest, and was most enthusiastically cheered.

After the Fourth Ward came the Marshals and Aids who preceded the Twentieth Ward. This was the largest turn-out of the whole procession. In their front was borne a large transparency with the words:—

"Bill Kelley's Special Courier to bring him the returns of the election of the 4th Congressional District to the Gin Palace."

On the reverse were the words:—

"$300 for the negro; we only get $50 and the Paymaster is out of funds."

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of this ward was strongly represented. Much merriment was excited by a large broom carried in the procession, emblematic of the clean sweep they would make on the day of election. There was a beautiful shield-shaped transparency, containing the creed of the party faith. There was a large transparency, upon which was a representation of Brownlow at the League House in the act of uttering, "I would rather go to hell with a loyal negro than to heaven with a disloyal white man." Another:—

"We are for Johnson."

Another contained the words—

"Fourth District against Kelley, the Negroes' Candidate."

The Minute Men.

The Minute Men followed the Twentieth Ward. They were headed by a large transparency containing a picture of a Continental soldier standing sentry at the muzzle of a gun. The words on it were, "Minute Men of '56."

On another—

"We Sustain the President."

Another bore the words:—

"White Soldiers' and Sailors' Club,"

and had a picture of Andrew Johnson life-size.

On the reverse were the words—

"One Country—One Flag—One Union—Equal States."

Others followed:—

"How About the Hottentot Club?"

"Who Went a Fishing? M. McM——!"

There were numerous others not mentioned. A cavalcade preceded the Second Ward, who carried in their van a large transparency with a full-length picture of Johnson holding the Constitution in his left hand, to which he points with his right, and says:—"This is my policy."

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club followed with flags and torches. The delegation from the Second carried a transparency on which was painted a device representing Anna Dickinson and Fred. Douglas arm-in arm, and the words:—"Delegates to the Black and White Convention." Other transparencies contained the words:—

"The White Man's Party."

"No Dead States."

"No Equality for the Negro."

A number of wagons and horsemen brought up the rear of the ward.

The Seventeenth Ward had a large delegation, and were headed by a cavalcade and band of music. Every man carried a torch, and the delegation had with it a number of banners and transparencies.

The Thirteenth Ward looked well. A portion of the men wore neat-looking caps, and transparencies containing the following were carried:

"White man's Candidate for Recorder of Deeds,
"Colonel Peter Lyle."

"Free Press."

The Twelfth Ward was preceded by a cavalcade and full band.

A hand some banner contained the words:—

"Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty."

The Eleventh Ward was present in full force, and was preceded by a large cavalcade. Handsome transparencies contained the words:—

"Johnson and Clymer Club of the Eleventh Ward."

A cavalcade also headed the First Ward, and a transparency was in line, containing a representation of a large number of black and white people huddled together, and a photographer taking a picture of them, with the words "Photographs of Members of the Black and White Conventions."

The Twenty-sixth Ward presented a very creditable appearance, and carried a transparency containing a picture of a whisky barrel, and the words, "Spirit of the Republican Press" printed under it.

Another device represented Ben Butler sticking his head through a whisky bottle, and the words "I gather them in" written under it.

This Ward was accompanied by a wagon, containing a large bell, and drawn by ten horses. One transparency read:—

"Jerry, how about that $5000?"

The Seventh Ward paraded a large number, and a number of transparencies were displayed. One read:—

"The White Boys in Blue of the Seventh Ward"

The Eighteenth Ward carried a transparency containing these words:—

"The Constitution—We hold as enemies all who violate it."

Meeting at the Main Stand.

The meeting was called to order by Colonel Pryor who said:—Fellow-citizens, I say to you that the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia and the conservative Republicans are not in charge of the city: if they were, we would have the benefit of the gas works. (It would be proper for us to say here that the prospects for light at the commencement of the meeting were very slim, the lanterns hung up on the front of the stage were insufficient, and we thought we would have to prepare our report in the dark, but sufficient light was afterwards obtained, so that we could scribble to our heart's content.) Our opponents have possession of the pipes in the streets, and we have to fall back upon our own resources.

At last we have light enough for the occasion. (Applause.) I now propose to organize the meeting by calling to the Chair William S. Price, who has always been a friend of Andrew Johnson. (Applause.) One of those patriots that love principle before party. (Applause.) One who loves the Constitution and the country in preference to negro suffrage. (Applause.) A man who has always been against the Democracy until he found his party desired to elevate to position the negroes of the country, and place them upon a level with the white man. Therefore I propose to you the Hon. William S. Price as Chairman of this meeting.

Three cheers were given for the President as he came forward, when he said:—

Fellow-citizens:—I thank you for the honor conferred upon me by calling me to preside at this time over the friends of constitutional government. We, fellow-citizens, are approaching an election in which constitutional government is to be sorely tried; and, in times like these, when constitutional provisions are lost sight of, and disregard of its purpose to govern the country by the direst passions of the hour, it behoves the friends of freedom and the Constitution to come together in thousands and tens of thousands, as they come to-night, to make manifest their loyalty to the bright charter of their rights, and to uphold the President who upholds it. (Applause.)

On the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, that first made us one people, and it is fit that we should come together, and again, as often before, manifest our loyalty to that instrument and our reverence for the memories of the great men who framed it; and that we should, fellow-citizens, as far as in us lies, meet together firmly again under the broad ægis of the Constitution, and thirty-six States of the American Union. The duties which devolve upon us now are the duties of peace, and they are no longer the duties of war. The President long since proclaimed to the country that armed resistance to the Constitution and the laws was at an end.

We are entitled now, therefore, to expect that the provisions of the Constitution will be observed by all and in all departments of this Government, by Congress as well as by the President. That twenty-five States shall legislate for and govern thirty-six States of this Union is nowhere to be found in that frame of government. Tennessee has been lately admitted into this limited partnership—has been admitted, it may seem, no better than before. How much longer, fellow-citizens, is it designed by Congress to keep the remaining ten States out of the Union?—if until the Constitutional amendments are adopted?

We have no assurance that if these amendments were adopted to-morrow, that this Reconstruction Committee of Congress would not furnish us with a new code of conditions to be complied with before those States should be admitted again into the Union. Are they to be kept out until after the Presidential election of 1868? Probably so, unless the people go to the polls and elect such men to Congress as will insist that this practical dissension shall no longer be maintained by the radicals. President Johnson, gentlemen, is but fulfilling an official duty to the country in the great struggle which he has made and is making against the most violent and intense opposition that any President has ever yet had to encounter.

And, gentlemen, it is the simple duty of the citizen to countenance and uphold the Chief Magistrate of the nation who is in the performance of so sacred a duty to the people at large. He has asked you for your support. He has committed the Constitution to your keeping; and, fellow-citizens, while the gallant leaders of our forces, by both land and sea, are to-day in convention in Cleveland, to give to the President of the United States their united support and encouragement in this great trial, it is befitting that we in Philadelphia should give our tribute, and promise him also, that when he hears from Philadelphia in October, he will see that which will cheer him on in this great work which he has expressed his determination to persist in. There are other distinguished gentlemen here whom I know you would like to hear, and it will become my pleasant duty as Chairman of this meeting to introduce them to you.

The following Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were nominated and elected.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

1st Ward—Gen. W. T. Reilly, John W. Lynn.
2d Ward—Dr. G. W. Nebinger, Robert Ransley.
3d Ward—W. Y. McGrath, Major A. S. Flomerfelt.
4th Ward—Henry Marcus, Joseph Wade.
5th Ward—S. Nathans, W. B. Hood.
6th Ward—C. McKibben, D. Shourds.
7th Ward—D. W. Leech, Capt. F. Zarracher.
8th Ward—J. W. Quiggle, Col. W. B. Sipes.
9th Ward—C. C. Cassidy, Col. A. S. Leidy.
10th Ward—J. O. James, G. A. Lewis.
11th Ward—J. Gibbons, A. W. Stewart.
12th Ward—S. Arnold, Capt. J. F. Mann.
13th Ward—R. J. Hemphill, G. M. Martin.
14th Ward—Capt. S. R. Craige, C. P. Corcoman.
15th Ward—Wm. E. Albright, Col. Jos. C. Hess.
16th Ward—A. G. Dickson, A. W. Wright.
17th Ward—J. Huntsworth, Jesse Dettro.
18th Ward—J. Robbins, Jr., Wm. J. Rohrman.
19th Ward—J. Hulseman, Major G. W. Miles.
20th Ward—Col. Alfred Day, Jacob S. Eckseldt.
21st Ward—Major Nathan Nathans, W. H. Williams.
22d Ward—A. J. Catherwood, Col. R. Penn Smith.
23d Ward—Wm. Baird, Dan'l D. George.
24th Ward—Frank McLaughlin, S. C. Irwin.
25th Ward—Hugh Donohue, David E. Thompson.
26th Ward—Alex. Diamond, Israel Ames.
27th Ward—John Harra, J. J. Hucke.

SECRETARIES.

First District—Thomas J. Barger, William H. Wright, George Ehrenberg, James Faiby.
Second District—John Samuels, Henry G. Leisenring, L. P. Ashmead, J. L. Husbands.
Third District—John E. Faunce, Charles Young, Charles W. Alexander, A. R. Lentz.
Fourth District—Captain John A. Barrett, Luther Martin, Major Henry C. Ulman, A. Y. Kellenger.
Fifth District—James Reeves, Henry Allen, Ames A. Gregg, Captain George De Gore.

The following resolutions were then read, but not adopted:—

The Democracy and National Union men of Philadelphia, in mass convention assembled, in Penn Square, do unanimously resolve:—

1. That we reaffirm and adopt the declaration of principles enunciated by the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, 1866, and point with pride to those doctrines as the only safe guide to the peace, prosperity, and unity of the republic.

2. That the bitterness of spirit and violence of language which characterized the proceedings and utterances of the Convention held in Philadelphia on the 3d day of September, 1866, by the followers of Stevens, Sumner, and Brownlow, demonstrate their utter incapacity to rule a nation whose Constitution Washington himself has declared to be the "result of a spirit of amity, and of mutual deference and concession."

3. That the faith of the Republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and that Congress should pass all laws necessary to effect that purpose.

4. That this Government was made by white men, and should be administered in all its departments by the race that made it; that negroes have no right either in the jury-box or at the ballot-box, but that freedom of person, protection of life and limb, and the enjoyment of the right of property, belong equally to both races.

5. That the nation owes to the brave men of our army and navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their heroic services in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and that while we cherish with a tender affection the memories of the fallen, we pledge to their widows and orphans the nation's care and protection.

Speech of Judge Porter.

Hon. William A. Porter was the first speaker He spoke as follows:—

I wish to say a few things, first of the past and then of the present. I confess I look with much satisfaction on the past course of the great mass of the Democratic party. Its great leaders, from Jefferson to Jackson, were ardent friends of the Union. General Jackson probably exercised more influence on the minds of his followers than any other statesman before or since. The doctrine of his proclamation of 1832, declaring that, come what might, the Union never should be dissolved, and that force must and should be used sufficient to put down any attempt to dissolve it, made a deep and lasting impression on the hearts of our fathers. We learned it from them.

In 1861 this doctrine bore abundant fruit. It was a beautiful sight to witness the response given, without any distinction of party, to Mr. Lincoln's call to arms. His warmest opponents entered into a generous contest with his firmest friends to see who could do most in the defense of the Union of the States. I suppose the truth of the fact can never be known, but I have always thought that the Democrats of Pennsylvania furnished more soldiers in that war than the Republicans of Pennsylvania did. No man, I think, will pretend to say that we furnished fewer. Indeed, the enthusiasm was so great in favor of the flag and the Constitution and the country, that all party distinctions were dropped by common consent.

If it had not been so, the State of Pennsylvania would not now occupy the proud eminence of having sent to this war more men than any other State. If it had not been for the blood spilt and the treasures poured out during this war by men who had been all their lives opposed to the Republican organization, we never could have achieved our great triumph over the arms of the South. I say, therefore, my Democratic fellow-citizens, very plainly, that I look back with satisfaction on the part which we took in this great struggle.

During this eventful period the great mass of the Democratic party undertook the performance of another duty just as important, and that was the defense of the Constitution from attacks by Northern hands. The offense of the South had consisted simply in violating the Constitution by throwing off allegiance to it. We maintained that the North had just as little right to violate it; and that if the South were to be brought back it must be to a whole Constitution, and not to a broken one. Every officer of the Federal Government had taken an oath to support that great instrument in all its parts, and we held that he had just as little right to violate it for any purpose whatever as a juror or a witness has to violate his oath for the accomplishment of any personal benefit. This was a difficult position to maintain during a time of so much popular excitement. Coarse and vulgar minds could not appreciate it, and bad men would not. The keys of Fort Lafayette turned smoothly to those on the outside.

Military commissions were found more efficacious in taking human life than courts and juries, and the antiquated and troublesome principles of jurisprudence. Those who had their arms in the public treasury up to the shoulder-joints, found it convenient to divert public attention from themselves by exciting suspicions against others. It was an easy thing to excite the spirit of mob violence against those who denounced these frauds—the grossest, perhaps, which were ever practised among civilized men. It was an easy thing for the pastor of a church, whose flock were rejoicing in the pastures of large contracts, to forget those benign doctrines of charity, forbearance, and good-will to men set forth in his commission, and to urge the duty of social proscription against pure, honorable, and patriotic men, whose only offense it was to differ with him in respect to the mode of putting down the Rebellion.

On the other hand, we have seen ministers of religion disseminating for years doctrines which would have prevented the Rebellion altogether, and when the catastrophe came, praying as fervently, and laboring as faithfully for the success of our army as if their lives depended upon the issue; and yet we have heard such men denounced as disaffected, simply because they could not believe the destruction of our own Constitution the best way of restoring the Union. In many instances the Bench afforded examples of Roman firmness in the discharge of its high duties. Judges who had spent their lives in the study of constitutional law—ardently attached to the Union, and firmly determined on its restoration—did not hesitate, in defiance of all popular clamor, to say that no power but Congress could suspend the writ of habeas corpus; that no power existed, even in that body, to make anything but coin a legal tender for debt; and that the power of conscription could be exercised only by the General Government, acting through the agency of the States. I think the time is coming when our children will look back on achievements like these as the strongest evidence of the perpetuity of our institutions, eclipsed, certainly, in splendor, but not outdone in merit, by the exploits of Grant and Sherman, for both were essential to the permanent establishment of our national unity.

The war being over, new duties have arisen, and of these I wish to say a word. Here again the Democratic party has announced a policy just as definite in its purpose. We say to the Southern people this: With cause or without—no matter which—you have injured us, and injured us deeply; you have aimed a fatal blow at the very life of our Constitution, but aimed it unsuccessfully; you have spilled much of our best blood; you have placed on yourselves and on us the burden of a debt which will be felt by millions yet unborn; and for all these acts the revenge we propose to take is to pardon them.

The doctrine of the forgiveness of injuries is the sublimest idea the human intellect ever caught, and it is very improbable that the human intellect, unaided, ever would have caught it. The highest power a man ever exercises over himself is the forgiveness of premeditated personal wrong; and thus it becomes literally and practically true that he who ruleth his spirit is greater than he who taketh a city. To this thought the ancient philosophers were strangers, for though they appreciated and sometimes commended its beauty, they never rose so high as to insist on it as a law of human life. Into Mr. Sumner's collection of quotations it seems never to have found its way, and consequently in the narrow intellect of that person it seems to have made no lodgment.

When Mr. Stevens said on the floor of Congress that he would shut up the Southern people in the penitentiary of hell, and surround it with bayonets, he displayed his utter incapacity even to understand the great and generous thought with which the heart of the American people is throbbing. Indeed, the idea which this nation, though writhing under its wounds and covering its face with sorrow, is now endeavoring to express to the South, is so large that, standing as near to it as we do, we cannot take in its full dimensions. When read in history, it will, I think, be regarded as one of the grandest thoughts to be found in all the records of human progress.

The radical Republican members of the present Congress have said the southern people have forfeited their political rights; they are practically out of the Union, and they shall have no representation in this body. The Democratic National Union party has said they never were, never can, and never shall be out of the Union, and, being in, they shall enjoy the right which every other member of it enjoys, that of being represented by loyal men. There are some smaller matters in issue, but this is the great point of the contest. Elect Mr. Geary, and you affirm one of these positions. Elect Mr. Clymer, and you affirm the other.

He also scouted the idea announced of branding the great Democratic Union party of the nation as the Confederate party, after all the blood we had shed in bringing the Confederates themselves to a point where they laid down their arms and sued for pardon. The speaker closed with some remarks on the character of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and he'd up as worthy of admiration the noble example of integrity which he had set before the people during his career in the Senate.

Speech of Colonel Biddle.

Colonel Charles J. Biddle was then introduced, and spoke as follows:—

Fellow-citizens—Since our friends have come with the torches, there is light enough, though they have cut off your gas. (Laughter and cheers.) It is a fine thing to see so great a body of citizens like this assembled to sustain the Constitution. (Applause.) Fellow-citizens, this day was chosen for our meeting, and it is the anniversary of the day on which the Constitution was adopted, seventy-nine years ago. The question to-day is, whether that Constitution shall stand or fall. Shall it stand. (Cries of "yes, yes.")

I wish the question was to be settled here to-night. There would be no vote on the other side. This question is to be settled on the second Tuesday of October next. The radicals say that the Constitution shall not stand unless it is turned and twisted to suit their notions. The secessionists said in 1861 that they would not submit to the Constitution, and in 1866 you have the radicals taking the very same ground. They are called radicals because they wish to make some change in the structure of the government under which we live. They say throw the Constitution overboard, and set out in search of a better one. The Democratic party say no. The conservative citizens of Philadelphia say no. The rational Republicans like Cowan and Dix and even Ward Beecher say no.

And I would not insult a man to-night by supposing that when all rational men agree that we could not be in the majority. We have with us—I mention him last but not least—Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. (Cheers.) He will not distort the Constitution or the oath of office. For when he took seat as President of the United States he was sworn to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States. (Cries of "He will do it.") He could not distort the Constitution without deserting the principles of his whole life.

The speaker referred to the Crittenden-Johnson resolution which was offered during the Thirty-seventh Congress, and he said that the platform of the Republicans in 1864, even the platform on which Mr Johnson was nominated, was this resolution over again, with the addition, that slavery should be abolished. Do you want negro suffrage? (Cries of "Not much.") Then why should Pennsylvanians endeavor to enforce it upon the other States?

This is the position, let them make the best of it. It only requires that the intelligent, examining, reading public should think, examine, and read for themselves, in order to determine this question completely and fully. The radicals proclaim that they are for negro suffrage. You must show them that you are a white man, feeling that this Government was made by white men, to be perpetuated by white men. Then, after you have examined carefully everything, if you don't find the negroes in this issue, I don't know what you can see.

Letter of Charles Buckwalter, Esq.

A letter was then read from Charles Buckwalter, Esq., as follows:—

No. 634 N. SEVENTH STREET, September 17, 1866.
—To the Chairman of the Mass Meeting of the White People of Philadelphia—Dear Sir:—Nothing but severe illness has prevented my being present to unite with you in the commemoration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and in approving the action of the great National Union Convention of white men in its effort to obtain perfect restoration of the Union. Let this mass meeting of freemen solemnly affirm the doctrine, now so much questioned by radical Republicanism, that "the negro has no right at the ballot-box or in the jury-box."

He is protected by both, but cannot rule in either, in a Government of the white race on this continent. In a few days I hope to be able more actively to engage in the canvass in the Third Congressional District, which, I am sure, will this fall be redeemed, and placed side by side with those which sustain the whole Union and the Constitution, and protect the rights of the white man.

Sincerely your friend,
CHARLES BUCKWALTER.

Speech of Hon. W. A. Wallace.

Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said:—

The Union of the States is the professed desire of all. Why can we not have it? The only obstacle to that unity is the policy of the radicals. They were against secession, yet they practically are for it. They professed to be unwilling that the South should go out, yet they are now emphatically against recognizing them as in the Union. Whilst by the fiat of war slavery has died, and all assent to its death and burial, yet they pander to the most violent spirit of fanaticism, and the vilest abolitionists before the war were mild in their temper when compared with the bitterness and hate they now hourly display.

The radicals are now squarely committed to negro suffrage. In the Senate of the United States they have openly endorsed it by their speeches and votes, and the lower House authorized it in the District of Columbia by an almost unanimous vote, every radical from Pennsylvania voting for the bill. A majority of their members of the Pennsylvania Senate have voted for it; none of their newspapers within the State oppose it, and those that lead public opinion openly support it. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, the support of which they now make the test of political orthodoxy, requires the States to allow it and punishes them for refusing.

The amendment presents to you the alternative:—Give him suffrage, or deprive him totally of representation. Is this for the interest of the black man? What has Pennsylvania done that she must be deprived of her right of representation for her colored population? Her Constitution gives suffrage alone to the white man. Must we yield it to the black man or lose a Congressman? Is it for this our soldiers went to the field? Have we been false to our duty to the Union? The suicidal folly of depriving the South of their representation, now so madly persisted in by the radicals must and will recoil upon our own heads. We want help to pay our national debt.

Economy is the only reasonable course for the nation to pursue in order to get rid of the taxes that now weigh down the industrial interests of the North. Have the radicals been economical? They have voted themselves extra pay, and voted millions for thriftless negroes. Economy in public expenditures and development of the resources of the entire republic are the roads by which the debt of the republic will be paid, and the taxes of the laborer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer be reduced. Your servants in Congress at Washington have been faithless found in these respects, and an intelligent and sensible people will require at their hands a rigid settlement for their misdeeds in the past.

Your meeting is a grand success. It is but one of like character now occurring all over your broad Commonwealth, and if you be but true to yourselves, to your country, and to your Union, your united voices will rise on the 9th of October, in joyful notes proclaiming a Constitution vindicated, a Union restored, Hiester Clymer elected Governor of the Keystone, and Edgar Cowan triumphantly returned to the United States Senate.

Mr. Wallace closed amid the cheers of half a dozen ward delegations, which had just arrived.

Speech of Mr. Diehl.

Mr. Diehl then came forward and addressed the meeting. He said:—Fellow-citizens—I have not had the pleasure of addressing an audience of my fellow-citizens upon political action since I stumped the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey for that gallant leader whom we all loved, whom we all fought under, and whom we would rather die under than live on the other side. I mean General George B. McClellan. (Applause.)

His memory shall live forever in the hearts of the people. It seems to me that the long dark night is passing away, and that the dawn of day is coming. On the next election depends much. The issue is coming down to a very fine point. Among those who are fighting with us in this campaign, are those who fought in the war. Grant, Farragut, and to-night in session in Cleveland, are the gallant soldiers assembled who have the right, having saved the country, to say who shall govern. (Three cheers were given for Grant, Farragut, and Clymer.) Well, gentlemen, if cheering was going to carry this election it would be secure.

But that wont do. You have a dangerous, wily, unscrupulous foe to fight, and the way to fight him is not by cheering, but by going to the ballot-box and voting. I hope, gentlemen, you will do your duty in October.

Speech of Mr. Burton.

Fellow-citizens:—I have come among you this evening to renew my devotion to the Constitution, and to the union of these States. I come to you to pledge again my life, my fortune, and all that I have in support of the great principles that the Constitution enunciates.

My friends, why do the Democratic party support the President? It is because he supports the Constitution of the United States? My fellow-citizens, when you look back upon the past, and remember a few facts which I shall call to your attention, too, I think you will agree with me that the Republican party left Andrew Johnson when he resolved to stand by the Constitution.

You remember when Lincoln (I respect that departed man) ascended the Presidential chair, when the war broke out, he said it was necessary to let a little of the Constitution go in order to save the rest. The Democrats do not believe in that doctrine. The Republicans said during the war that when the Rebels would lay down their arms the war would cease. Andrew Johnson says the war shall cease.

The radicals talk about negro suffrage, and they are going to do their very best to carry it. I will prove it to you. In the State of New Jersey, only two weeks ago, they called the Legislature of that State together, which was Republican, and passed this proposed amendment to the Constitution without submitting it to the people. They will pass it over your heads, they will put it down your throats, whether you will or not. Is that white man's suffrage?

The speaker continued at some length, and closed his remarks amid enthusiastic cheering.

Oliver B. Cornman's Speech.

Mr. President and fellow-citizens:—I have not raised my voice in a public speech outside of a house for five or six years. There was a time when I was full of this thing; when my every thought and aspiration was to speak to my fellow-citizens, and insist upon their standing by their country in all its changes and vicissitudes. The speaker discussed at some length the love the radicals have for the soldier, saying that Congress appropriated $300 for the negroes and they got it; they also voted an increase of their own salaries; but the bounty bill of the white soldier did not pass. That is a specimen of their love for the soldiers.

Mr. Charles Brooke's Speech.

Fellow-citizens:—I want to make an inquiry. Do you mean to tell me that all these people here are going to vote the conservative ticket in October? (Cries of "Yes.") Well, what portion of the community is left for the other side? (Cries of "The Niggers.") Then they will have to look for their support around the neighborhood of Sixth and Shippen. I must beg your patience until this band gets by—one kind of music at a time is enough. (Cries of "Good!good!") If there be anything, my fellow-citizens, that can promise success in enthusiasm and fidelity to principle, as indicated by this vast concourse of people to-night, then the night of the Democratic and the conservative element of this country is passing away, and the bright day is begun already to shine.

We are upon the eve of our deliverance from bondage worse than the children of Israel experienced in the land of Pharoahs. The pillar of fire is now before the masses of the people in this country, to lead them on to perfect day. In the councils of the chosen tribes are enemies even, and the voice of the prophet has been heard, get ye out of the land now and forever. (Applause and laughter.)

There is conviction in the tented Ishmael. The black sire, and the black his offspring, are alike discomfited. We have learned how to fight, and while we were learning how to fight, we have deliberated how to vote. I do not intend to address you at any great length.

I had the pleasure, upon Saturday evening last, to address a large concourse of Democratic and conservative citizens in the county of Lebanon, and the life of Democracy is extremely serene in that locality. They have been trying to poison it by every artifice known to the refined civilization of the nineteenth century. But, thank God! they have got physicians up in that locality that have restored it to perfect health. It is now in the condition to work, eat, and fight. And from the indications I saw there, and from the indications I have witnessed in various portions of the State, I cannot imagine there can be any such word as fail. The speaker then spoke eulogistically of the various Democratic nominees, after which the meeting adjourned.

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